The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Motoring Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 37 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
13th Feb.	Salsette	16000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	..
27th "	Moldavia	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	18000	....	..
13th "	Egypt	8000	....	..
20th "	Kashgar (a)	9000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	..

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Narava	1625	13th Feb.	25th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3954	24th Feb.	7th March.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	11th March	23rd March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

56, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Don't worry if you can get Methyloids; they cure, without pain or loss of time from work. Visible results in 3 hours; permanent cure in a short time. Use Methyloids. A 2

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London viaMarseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot ,Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LHASA, 2,184, Sat. 13th Feb. 10 p.m. *Direct

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 15th February, ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195 Thursday, 18th February

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
‡P. Bunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 18th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and **Mahomera.**

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on 18th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, about 18th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Maurtius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

12th February, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captaid	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5001	J. Thompson	23rd Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	24th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,421
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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Manager.

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(SCOTLAND.

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. **B. O C. PITCH.**
B. O. C. PETROL **B. O. C. CANDLES.**
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS **B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS**
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS,

Piano Manufacturers, London, do not invite your patronage for "Patriotic Reasons," but now as always on the score of merit. They ask you, if their Special Models which are recommended and built for India, are unknown to you, to try their instruments and judge of their excellence for yourself.

For nearly 200 years this firm have been the foremost manufacturers of BRITISH PIANOS, which for perfection of tone and durability have never been excelled.

The new Steel Barless Model Piano, which has been such a revelation to the world in piano construction, is unsurpassed for purity, equality and freedom of tone.

All BROADWOOD PIANOS, Grands and Uprights, can be obtained on the One or Two Years' System whilst old pianofortes, of any make, will be taken in exchange and the utmost value allowed.

Sole Agents:

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You neddn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. O-F

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Free! *Free!!* *Free!*

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis & post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

99/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

EXCELLENT MEALS supplied Chota Hazari, Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner. Terms Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5389

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos

WANTED.

WANTED a BUNGALOW at or near Mahim with garden. Apply stating full particulars and terms to "B.K." care of this paper. 3090

WANTED an M. A. (Chemistry) or B. Sc. Apply stating salary expected to GUJARAT CHEMICAL WORKS, Ahmedabad. 5356

WANTED a CLUB SECRETARY for the Maymyo Club, Upper Burma. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem. Incumbent must have had previous knowledge of similar work and have either been an habitue of a good residential Club, or a Commissioned Officer. Age between 30 and 50 years. Full particulars from the Honorary Secretary.

Applications should reach Maymyo before April 30th and be addressed to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY, Pro. Tem.,
3191 The Club, Maymyo.

WANTED SOON a COMPETENT SHORTHAND REPORTER to officiate for 7 months in the LEGAL DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT, Bombay The appointment is not unlikely to be for a longer period and may possibly be permanent. Pay Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150. None but really experienced Reporters with a speed of at least 140 words per minute need apply. No replies will be sent to applicants, but selected candidates will be asked to attend an examination. 5365

WANTED—A PAID SECRETARY for the Raipur Municipality on a salary of Rs. 150—5—175.

Must be at least an undergraduate having engineering qualifications.

Preference will be given to a man having experience in Municipal Works.

Post is permanent, pensionable and the approved candidate will have to join at once and remain on six months probation.

Applications must reach this office on or before 25th instant.

NATHMAL,
President,
Municipal Committee, Raipur.

Municipal Office Raipur, 6th Feb. 1915.
5380

APPLICATIONS are invited for registration of names for the POST of CLERKS, AGENTS and HOSPITAL STOREKEEPERS in the SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area. Appointments will be made when vacancies occur..

Applicants for clerkships must have passed the Matriculation or School-Final Examination (Copies of certificates to be attached).

Applicants for the posts of agents and Hospital Storekeepers must have a fare knowledge of English and accounts-keeping and should be able to lodge the necessary Security Deposit of Rs. 800, 1,200, and 1,500 for agents and Rs. 800, and 1,000 for Hospital Storekeepers.

All applicants must be under 25 years of age, of good physique and medically fit and must be willing to proceed to any station in India. also Quetta and Aden and on Field Service, whenever ordered.

All applicants must produce certificates of character from at least two persons of good official or social standing.

Applications should reach the undersigned by 25th February 1915; those received thereafter will not be considered. Replies will be sent by the 15th March, 1915, only to those whose names have been selected for registration and calls will be sent on them as Vacancies occur

G W. PALIN,
Colonel,
Asst.-Director of Supplies & Transport,
6th (Poona) Divisional Area.
5th February, 1915 5327

WANTED.

WANTED—A Trained Assistant Master, R.C., on Rs. 200 per mensem.—Apply with copies of reference to the PRINCIPAL, St. Anthony's High School, Lahore. 3112

WANTED Parsee Motor Car Mechanic for up-country. Apply, immediately to Service Securing Agency, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5391

WANTED by gentleman a room with bath and separate entrance, also accommodation for servant. Apply to Box No. 120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5390

WANTED by young European Lady PUPILS in ENGLISH and Music. Children or Foreigners. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3013

WANTED to take up cases by a European Private Detective of great experience. All communications strictly private. Apply to "P.D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3089

WANTED a FIRST CLASS BINOCULAR with glass quite distinct. Apply to "A. J." C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5354

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM with separate bathroom attached required by young Englishman. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 505 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED GUJARATI HINDU EXPERIENCED TYPIST knowng accounts for Accountants' Office. Apply fully stating experience and salary to Box No. 121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5396

WANTED TEMPORARY fully qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in Marwar State. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem, allowance from Rs. 12.

Applications with certificates and testimonials to be submitted to RESIDENCY SURGEON, Jodhpur. 3117

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3116

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED one MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL as ASSISTANT-MASTER A. V. School Deesa, on Rs. 20/- p.m. Apply sharp with testimonials. Persian knowing preferred.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE,
Deesa.
5339

WANTED.—Owing to the war a European (French) about 40 years old, well connected and highly respectable, having lost his appointment recently in Bombay; seeks situation as French Tutor and Secretary or Correspondent to patriotic Indian nobleman or well-to-do gentleman (or firm), can accompany to France or go anywhere. Address: FALLOFIELD, Pondicherry. B

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

TO BE LET.

TO LET—VISHRAM MANSION—At the junction of Girgaon Back Road and Sandhurst Road—Large and small self-contained airy flats, suitable for high class respectable Hindoo families, from the 1st of March 1915. For rents and terms apply to the owner on the premises or to the undersigned at 301, Hornby Road,—during office hours.

K. G. TAMBE, L. C. E.,
Architect.
9th February, 1915. 5366

NOTICES

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING & PRESSING COMPANIES.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed sole agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer steam coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.

A trial order is earnestly solicited.

SMITH'S BAGDIGI COAL: This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application.

Prompt despatch is also assured.

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th February, 1915 5330

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL, SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNPIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND, LEAD SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 23rd January, 1915. 5137

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1915, for the supply of Cast Iron Pipes, nice Valves, Special Castings, etc.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, ESQ.
M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office:
Chinchpopkli, 10th February, 1915.
5394

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No 516 of 1913 Re: RAI BAHADUR SHRIKISENDAS NARAINDAS.
No. 553 of 1913 Re: JETHMAL BHAGCHAND.
No. 582 of 1913 Re: MOWJI MULJI THUCKER & anr., traded as Mowji Moolji.
No. 602 of 1913 Re: KESARIMAL BALCHAND traded as Balchand Kaniram and Balchand Kesarimal and also Kesarimal Ratanchand.
No. 660 of 1913 Re: RANCHORDAS MULJI traded as Ranchordas Mulji and also as Mulji Anandji.
No. 278 of 1914 Re: IBRAHIM ALLIMAHOMED MEMON traded as Ibrahim Allimahomed.

NOTICE is hereby given that first dividends are intended to be declared in the above estates.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay on or before the 10th day of March 1915.

If they fail to do so they will be excluded from these Dividends.

R. B. PATEL.
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, 3rd February, 1915. 5288

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Messrs. JEHANGIR PESTONJI BAMBOAT and JEHANGIR DADABHAI MISTRY carrying on business as Manufacturers and Dealers of Persian Hats and other Caps under the name style and firm of Mistry Bamboat and Co. has from the 1st day of January, 1915, been dissolved by mutual consent and the said Jehangir Pestonji Bamboat has retired from the said firm from the said date. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Jehangir Dadabhai Mistry who will continue the said business under the style and firm of Jehangir D. Mistry and Co.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1915.

JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER
AND HIRALAL,
Attorneys for the abovenamed
5381 Mr. Jehangir Dadabhai Mistry.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SINCE writing our last sale advertisement which appears in to-day's paper we have again gone through our regular stock and have added to the bargains a quantity of FANCY SOCKS, SILK, HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, etc., which are marked at greatly reduced prices. Do not fail to call early and inspect these.

ASQUITH AND LORD, LIMITED,
5388 Opp. the Clock Tower.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. VICAJI ARDESHIR TARAPORVALA and Mr. SOHRAB FRAMJI BHAROOCHA is determined and from and after 1st February, 1915, the undersigned will continue the business of Architects, Engineers and Fire Insurance Surveyors and Adjusters in the existing premises of the firm in Morarbhai Building (originally known as Markur's Building) Apollo Street Fort, under the same name and style viz:—Shapoorjee N Chandabhoy & Co.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY,
F. R. I. B. A., M. S. A., M. S. E., (Lon.)
BURJOR S. JAMSHEDJI AGA,
L C. E., Licentiate R. I. B. A., M. S. A., (Lon)

Bombay, 31st January 1915. 5245

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed that at a meeting of the MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA held on the 9th instant it was unanimously resolved that in view of the unprecedented rise in flour from Rs.. 14 at the outbreak of the war to Rs. 22 per bag at present with a tendency to a further rise, the price of bread from the 16th instant until further notice will be 8 pound loaves per rupee.

THE MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Bombay, 10th February, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele the Mortgagee in pursuance of the Power of sale reserved to him at the Foot of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of August 1904 and expressed to be made between Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele of the one part and Bai Radhabai widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Gainoo Moroba Devangne of the other part. Messrs. D'Lal M. & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction the following immoveable property on Tuesday the 23rd of February at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhandari Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 136 4/9 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1842 New No. 3970 Old Survey No. 112 and New Survey No. 4859 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Takes under C Ward No. 7491 and Street No. 149-151 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Hanumanta Dhongar and on or towards the South by the property of Laxman Appaji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Maneklal & Co., of Dady House 13—14, Church Gate Street, Fort,

D'LAL M. & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BUNDLES FRESH DATE AT THE WARI BUNDNER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, CO.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 & 56 of Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 27th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Wari Bunder to Chandur.
Invoice 225 R. R. 8066/30 of 26/11/14.
6 Bundles, Fresh Date.
Sender and Consignee—Ganee Esmail

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY

From 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
From 3rd February to 16th February (excluding Sunday.)
ADMISSION AS. 4.

DANCE.

There will be a DANCE at the Skating Rink on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., Tickets can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Gremio Portugues, Mahomadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao.

Ladies Free: Gentlemen Rs. 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. *To-Night* Tel. No. 1271.

A Great and Thrilling Dramatic Masterpiece.

"IRON FIST"

A story of Virtue Triumphant and Vice Vanquished.

6,000 Feet of Thrilling Pictures.

AN ABSOLUTELY NOVEL & MOST EXCITING PLOT BRISTLING WITH THRILLS AND SENSASIONALISMS.

Showing how a cunning nobleman tries to rob an innocent girl of her rightful heritage; but is defeated in his evil designs by the pluck, daring and resource of a clever pugilist.

SEE:—

THE GREAT FIGHT
THE THRILL MOTOR RACE!
THE DARING BALLOON FLIGHT!
THE MARVELLOUS RESCUE FROM THE WELL!
THE EXCITING ESCAPE FROM THE DUNGEON.

Also a Full Program of Comic and Topical Pictures.

3 Shows Nightly of 1½ Hours. } 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Satur ay & Sunday. Prize Show 5 to 6-30.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

A REMINDER.

TO-NIGHT the LAST NIGHT of the EXHIBITION of the FIRST 10 PARTS of our GREATEST SERIAL

LUCILLE LOVE

THE GIRL OF MYSTERY

TO-DAY being PUBLIC HOLIDAY we shall give 3 SHOWS instead of 2 shows. COMMENCING at 5 (PRIZE SHOW), 7-30 and 10.

From TO-MORROW and during the WEEK

THE SECOND INSTALMENT OF PARTS 11 to 20 of

LUCILLE LOVE! LUCILLE LOVE!!

WILL BE SHOWN

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

FOR THE OCCASION OF MAHA SHIVARATRI HOLIDAY.

WE SHALL PRESENT

THE

LEAVES OF MEMORY

Drama in Three Parts.

"How a murderer threw the blame of his crime on an innocent madman and how the latter's return to reason eventually revealed the truth."

ALSO

PATHE'S GAZETTE & COMICS.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12 p.m

PRIZE MATINEE SHOW 5 to 6-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GRAND

MUSICAL CONCERT

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

Tickets Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Tickets can be had at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

NOTE.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., Concert will be held at 4 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

SKATING RINK.

Daily Sessions as Usual

Friday 12th February (Bank Holiday)
Morning Session from 9 to 11

SUNDAY 14TH FEB.

SPECIAL PARSEE SESSION 6 TO 8 P.M. WITH BAND.

Tuesday, 16th February.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them. A-5

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI. BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTAB. SHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
THEATRE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
TERRIFIC SUCCESS OF OUR
GREAT GALA NIGHT'S
PROGRAMME

What the Press and the Public have to say about it:

"There is always something new & entertaining at the Gaiety. The Present Programme in particular is one that should never be missed on any account."

Can we expect you to-night?

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

At 6-30 & 10 p.m. At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Most Successful Review of the season, ingenious in its conception, humorous in every detail and giving the Artistes ample opportunities to use their extreme talents and versitality.

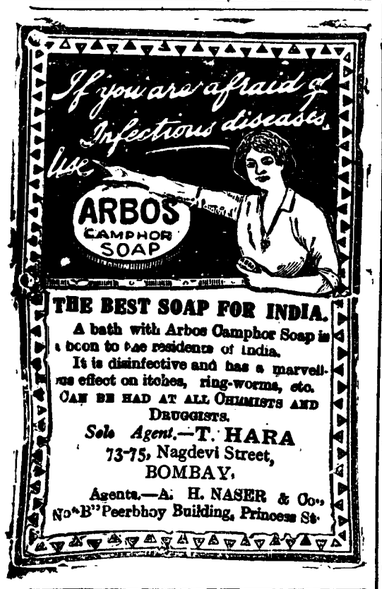
COOTCH PERWANEY PUR
(It doesn't matter)
in 4 Scenes
With New and Novel Effects

Scene 1—THE WORM TURNS.
Scene 2—MISS BROOK discourseth
Scene 3—The Up-to-date Commercial.
Scene 4—THE EUROPEAN CONCERT or "DEUTSCHLAND UNTER ALLIES"

Have you Seen the largest War Map in the world?

Come to-night and hear
MAY SHERRARD
Sing her Famous Success
"OH! THE HORRIBLE HOBBLE"
LEW MARKS
"HERE WE ARE AGAIN"
GERTIE BROOKS
In "FAREWELL ISABELLE"
and other up to date numbers
Our screaming Comedy
"MAX AS MUSICIAN"
our Star Drama
"MIRAGE"

Comics, Acrobatic and War Gazette
Popular Prices: Plan at Theatre.
To-morrow at 4-30 Matinee
Usual Show at 6-30 and
At 9-30 p m. at Colaba Racquet Court
No 10 o'clock To-morrow at the Gaiety.



THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.
A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.
It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.
CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
Sole Agent.—T. HARA
73-75, Nagdevi Street,
BOMBAY.
Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co.,
No "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on 34ft.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on 34ft.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	11	m 9 0 5	25 0	11	m 3 44	20 6
		10 22a	28 5		3 13a	16 4
F.	12	m 10 5	25 10	12	m 4 32	19 4
		11 1a	29 1		4 6a	15 11
S.	13	m 10 57	26 9	13	m 5 10	18 2
		11 36a	29 6		4 50a	15 9
Su.	14	m 11 41	27 5	14	m 5 43	17 4
					5 28a	15 9
M.	15	m 0 9	29 7	15	m 6 14	16 8
		0 20a	27 8		6 3a	16 1
Tu.	16	m 0 40	29 4	16	m 6 44	16 4
		0 54a	27 8		6 35a	16 8
W.	17	m 1 8	28 10	17	m 7 13	16 4
		1 30a	27 4		7 5a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 11 (Thursday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 37m
" 12 (Friday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m
" 13 (Saturday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 38m
" 14 (Sunday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 38m
" 15 (Monday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 39m
" 16 (Tuesday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 39m
" 17 (Wednesday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 40m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 28-3m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, Feb. 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915. Feb. 8th, 5h. 57-6m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.958 Inches
Temperature of Air	75.7degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.1 "
Dew Point	62.3 "
Reative humidity of Air	0.647 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 "
Minimum do. do.	72.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	194 Miles

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

The disturbance has given some rain in Assam and East Bengal and is now passing away to the east through Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji one and a half inches, Silchar and Naraingani one.

A cold wave following the disturbance is beginning to affect in Bihar and the temperature is below normal over North-West and Central India.

Forecast.—Dry weather.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th February, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies very lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is in defect both during the day and at night except in the extreme north where it is in excess during the day and in defect at night.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.12 inches of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen; it is in defect at night in the southern half of the division and both during the day and at night in the northern half.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan and normal or in excess in the south Konkan. Night temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night in the north Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Isolated light showers have occurred in the United Provinces. Temperature has fallen and is in defect in north-west and Central India, Gujarat Kathiawar and the United Provinces but has begun to rise in Baluchistan where a change is probably setting in.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th of February 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	65.5	52.9	75	..	4.86	—3.24
Jask	76.1	60.8	73	..	0.40	—2.32
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	76.7	66.9	63	..	3.17	0.89
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.3	39.5	58	..	0.30	—0.61
Rawalpindi	68.9	33.1	90	..	6.67	1.91
Lahore	61.6	38.8	76	..	3.59	1.66
Hissar	64.8	38.9	73	..	2.47	..
Ambala	63.9	42.3	59	..	3.81	0.41
Delhi	64.0	42.0	72	..	7.66	5.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	67.5	42.7	60	..	4.08	2.96
Mainpuri	68.6	44.9	71	..	2.09	0.20
Jhansi	72.9	49.5	46	..	1.87	0.64
Cawnpore	71.0	46.9	96	..	1.96	0.58
Allahabad	70.1	48.0	62	0.12	2.19	0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	73.1	41.8	52	..	0.59	—0.09
Karachi	72.6	63.3	30	..	0.66	—0.3
Ajmer	66.2	46.1	62	..	2.47	1.54
Jaipore	69.0	41.1	55	..	1.26	0.30
Kotah	69.6	49.2	54	..	4.72	4.11
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	74.6	45.0	47	..	0.16	—0.16
Dwarka	74.7	54.1	46	..	0.46	0.16
Veraval	70.1	53.5	36	..	0.68	0.24
Rajkot	77.2	45.5	13	..	0.41	—0.01
Bhavnagar Para	81.8	47.6	46	..	0.06	—0.33
Surat	85.5	52.6	53	..	0.70	0.41
Ahmedabad	81.6	52.8	28	..	0	—0.80
Dessa	77.4	46.0	30	..	0.57	0.19
Neemuch	70.0	44.8	49	..	3.96	3.35
Indore	75.2	45.2	36	..	1.51	0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.1	46.1	62	..	1.41	—0.33
Saugor	72.8	47.0	38	..	1.34	—0.35
Hoshangabad	77.1	47.0	37	..	2.44	1.08
Khandwa	81.1	48.7	29	..	1.75	0.76
Akola	86.4	49.4	34	..	1.60	0.66
Amraoti	86.8	55.3	23	..	1.60	0.16
Nagpur	86.3	51.8	35	..	3.45	1.69
Chanda	..	..	..	..	2.15	0.66
Raipur	85.7	54.9	50	..	1.89	0.80
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	62.8	47	..	0.48	—0.07
Ratnagiri	83.5	65.8	48	..	0.48	—0.21
Mormugao	83.2	70.6	89	..	1.43	0.26
Karwar	82.6	67.3	96	..	5.69	3.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.8	46.1	43	..	3.22	2.42
Ahmednagar	87.2	51.5	26	..	1.96	0.69
Poona	90.2	51.3	66	..	0.61	—0.51
Sholapur	91.8	60.3	32	..	4.27	3.38
Bijapur	90.4	63.2	34	..	4.71	3.49
Belgaum	89.6	58.3	41	..	4.84	2.92
Aurangabad	85.3	51.9	27	..	2.04	0.92
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.9	61.6	23	..	2.05	1.15
Hyderabad	90.7	65.2	41	..	0.90	—0.45
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	72.1	82	..	3.61	0.26
Calicut	88.2	74.1	87	..	7.03	0.76
Cochin	90.7	75.2	78	..	13.34	4.54
Colombo	87.4	70.4	97	..	16.67	—5.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.8	68.1	92	..	4.09	—2.30
Bellary	98.0	67.5	43	..	2.91	0.68
Cuddapah	97.6	70.8	61	..	3.63	—1.07
Madras	85.0	69.8	91	..	24.41	4.39
Bangalore	91.0	61.8	54	..	2.14	—1.47
Coimbatore	94.1	62.1	69	..	4.01	—1.09
Trichinopoly	92.7	73.1	80	..	5.54	—2.65
Negapatam	84.1	69.5	84	..	18.70	—10.17

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 11th February 1915 was 30.147 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .012 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Strearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C-2

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" Imports	.. .. ..	24,512
Mid Americans	.. ..	5.11
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. .. ..	6.75
New York Official noon call March	..	8.64
" " May	..	8.89
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	.. ..	8.34
" " May	.. ..	8.60

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	37,850

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.96
J. J.	...
J. A.	5.04
A. S.	...
S. O.	...
O. N.	5.16
N. D.	...
D. J.	...
J. F.	5.23

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
M.J.	4.99	4.98
J.J.	..	..
J.A.	5.08	5.07
A.S.	..	..
S.O.	..	..
O.N.	5.20	5.19
N.D.	..	..
D.J.	..	..
J.F.	5.26	5.25

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
9th Feb. Close	4.99½	5.08	5.20	5.26
10th Feb. Open	4.99	5.06	5.19	5.26
11th Feb. Close	4.98½	5.07	5.19½	5.25½
	—1	—1	—½	—½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
9th Feb. Close	7.04	7.22	7.51	7.63
10th Feb. Open	..	7.25	7.55	..
10th Feb. Close	7.04	7.22	7.51	7.63
	..	..	..	..

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	Oct.
8th Feb. Close	8.44	8.89	9.32
9th Feb. Close	8.66	8.90	9.34
10th Feb. 11 a. m.	8.66	8.91	9.35
10th Feb. Close	8.63	8.88	9.33

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
8th Feb. Close	8.34	8.59
9th Feb. Close	8.33	8.60
10th Feb. 11 a. m.	..	..
10th Feb. Close	8.33	8.58

COUNCIL BILLS.

	Rs.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for	10,00,000
Rs. 2,15,000 were Allotted to Madras	2,20,000
Rs. 5,000 " " Bombay	
Tenders on Calcutta & Bombay at 1/4	
Telegraphic Tranfers:—	
Rs. 6,64,000 were allotted to Calcutta	
Rs. 1,00 000 " " Bombay	7,80,000
Rs. 3,00,000 " " Madras	
Tender on Calcutta & Bombay at 1/4 1/32	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	Rs. 38,00,100
Amount to be allotted next Week	Rs. 30,00,000
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000	1/4 1/16
" Madras Rs. 1,00,000	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	51,000
" Exports to Great Britain	28,000
Futures at New York March	8.63
Previous closing price	8.66
Futures at New York May	8.88
Previous closing price	8.90
Spot Cotton at New York	8.70
Previous price	8.70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8¼
Previous price	8¼
Futures at New Orleans March	8.33
Previous price	8.33
Futures at New Orleans May	8.58
Previous price	8.60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.83.00
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 5/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £207,000.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	1 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅛
" " " " 6 "	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	⅝
" 7 day market loans	1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 10th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June;	61
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June;	60/6
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal.	
Tone:—Steady.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Paid.	62/6
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian nominal.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	56/6
" Calcutta March April	55

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Paid	49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-March; Hull Paid	7-7-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 79
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	12-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	30
Selected Copper	69 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	15
July-September	14/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June.	15/1½
July-September.	14/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June.	17
July-September	16/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June.	17/1½
July-September.	16/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber selles	2/2½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 10th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	41
" " Mutton "	43/3

ARRIVALS.

10th Feb. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,924
Central India	818
Barsi & Nagpur	889
Berar	1,491
Central Provinces	2,284
Dhollera	320
Broach	40
Compta & Dharwar	101
Westerns	43
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,321
Rajputana	211
Sind	122
Total....	9,564
Total for 6 days	81,108
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914	729,490
" same time last season	1,566,167

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	6 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls	Bls
Cotton	9,564 Cwts.	81,108 Cwts.	489,864 Cwts.	675,686 Cwts.
Wheat	3,651	33,017	215,545	246,242
Linseed	2,497	7,647	35,044	144,448
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	308	2,797	37,553	8,074
Gingellyseed	2,232	6,283	106,139	439,782
Poppyseed	..	..	150	2,024
Groundnut	5,672	34,158	196,963	355,984
Castor-seed	1,867	22,789	108 373	217,509
Rice	33,245	46,520	340,406	260,211
Myrabollams	1,654	10,423	113,417	112,124
Cottonseed	6,900	71,788	531,570	1092,877
Mowraseed	225	..	9,567	7,727
Gram	1,985	5,827	31,950	38,590
Joowari	3,015	13,349	121,250	175,443
Barley	..	204	4,845	2,492
Maize	..	18	814	429

BOMBAY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE.

To-day being a public holiday, this market is closed.

Banks, Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. March.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Gredits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 4 m-s. do	1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	127¾
30 d-s. Hongkong	130
Do. Shanghai	165
60 d-s. Yokohama	141 to 146¾
We quote:—	

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-11-0
Australian do	24-0-0
Bombay do	24-0-0
English Shield Soverelgns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-13-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone easier.
White Pessi 85 per cent. April-May Rs. 7-7, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi April-May Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. April-May Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. Mar.-April Rs. 53, B. T. per candy.
Linseed. Tone quiet. Ready Rs. 7-7, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Katni Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Rs. 7-12, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet. Ready Rs. 7-12, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone quiet but steady.
Sholapur Rs. 31, B. T. per candy.
Madras Rs. 31-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet. Rs. 4-2, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Ready Rs. 6-2-6, R. D. per cwt.
Forward April-May Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet. Rs. 2-9, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 8-14, R. D. per cwt.
Mimbara Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 45-8, B. T. per candy.
Red Khandwa, Rs. 40 B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day with a better inquiry.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept almost unchanged.

In Mill Shares Davids were placed at Rs. 512½. Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 390. Standards to Rs. 862, and Edward Sassoons to Rs. 167½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,060 advanced to Rs. 1,075 but closed at Rs. 1,067½ buyers.

New City of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,090 and New Great Easterns to Rs. 195.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 1,200 x.d. Preference stood steady at Rs. 1,125 x.d.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 867½ x.d.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 205½, and Preference at Rs. 176.

Bank of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1,580.

Central Provinces Ry. shares improved to Rs. 118½ (old Issue). Mandra Bhon Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 23½ and Sialkot Narowal at Rs. 29.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 187½.

Indian Cotton Press shares were placed at Rs. 110 x.d.

Badham Piles were quoted at Rs. 79.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in 3½ per cent. Government Paper were recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 93½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The Share market displayed considerable activity, jute mill scrip continuing in strong demand, resulting in large business being reported both in ordinary and preference shares. Coal shares ruled fully steady with an upward tendency. Several transactions took place in debentures showing that money is plentiful for investment as well as for speculation. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Borrea (ord) 7/4. Borrea (pref) 72. Equitable (ord) 27/12. Equitable Prefs. 98. Kuardi 13/8. Minto 28/12. Sendra 14 Teetulmuri 9/8.

Jute mills:—Union 11/12; Alliance 131. Barnagore 70. Belvedere (ord) 117. Clive (ord) 49. Delta 155/8. Empire (ord) 10/8. Gourepore (ord) 200. Fort Gloster (ord) 159. Hooghly (pref) 10. Howrah (ord) 119. Kamarhatty (ord) 129. Kankinarrah (ord) 201. Kinnison (ord) 225. Reliance (ord) 107.

Tea:—Phaskhowa 107.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1725. Government paper, three and half per cent. was lower at 92-12 (sellers).

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A press communiqué, dated 11th Feb. says:—

A notice is being issued to-day simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 18th February up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bill or telegraphic tranfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000 The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Thursday, the 18th February and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphis Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for £1,000,000, offered for sale on Thursday, the 11th February, at 15 29-32d. and 15 27-32d., the rupee respectively.

BALANCES IN TREASURIES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

January, 1913	Rs. 24,73,85,000
January, 1914	Rs. 20,85,19,000
January, 1915	Rs. 18,90,70,000

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.

The Directors of the Rolls-Royce, Limited, motor-car manufacturers, have recommended a dividend (including the interim dividend already paid) of 10 per cent. for the year, less income tax. They further report that on the outbreak of war the demand for the Rolls-Royce car was largely diminished and steps were at once taken to obtain orders and arrange for the manufacture of war appliances and in this connection orders to a substantial amount are in hand.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, from the various districts in the Presidency show that there was rain during the week ending the 9th instant, in Sind, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Deccan, Belgaum, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The standing crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by rain in Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum, by diseases in two talukas and one mahal of Karachi and by insects in two talukas of Nawabshah. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Broach, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in the Deccan and the Karnatak. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi and two talukas of Thar and Parkar. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Sind and Gujarat and were generally steady elsewhere.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Strearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increase the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. B-2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 11.

S. S. New Zealand Transport	Falck	Moulmein	Jan. 17
S. S. Hejaz	Gray	Calcutta	Jan. 29

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11.

S. S. Begonia	Howse	Leith

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Virawa	Smith	Rangoon

The following vessels began to loading yesterday:—

S. S. Columbo	for	Aberdeen

S. S. New Zealand Transport:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer New Zealand Transport 2,847 tons, Captain O. M. Falck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein which port she had left on 17 January, with a cargo of rice and timber.

S. S. Hejaz:—The Arab Line steamer Hejaz 2,479 tons, Captain F. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on 29 January with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Begonia:—The steamer Begonia, 2,346 tons, Captain G. House, sailed yesterday for Leith with a general cargo.

S. S. Virawa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamen Virwa 2,176 tons, Captain B. Smith, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, February 11th, 1915.

Abydos	Davis	G. H. Carsum
Barsano	Williams	J. Finlay & Co
Capri	Alberto	
Egyptian	Trompton	T. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
Barpeta	Minnett	
Banca	King	P. O. & Co
Clan Murray	Woodal	J. Finlay & Co
Dwarka	Moson	M. M. & Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Kinkansan Maru	Kotsuni	M. B. K
New Zealand Tranport	Paine	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Iyo Maru	Okamato	M. Y. K.
Persia	Hall	P. & O. Co

H. W. P. D.

Bshadur	Mahomed	B. S. & Co.
Courland	Hoosein	
Suharmad	Sahodin	
Sutrange	Goolam	

V. D. H. W,

Lhasa	Rouse	

M. W. D. D.

Umballa	Buscock	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Budri	Evans	T. M. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Delhi	Brimmer	K. N. & Co
Elysia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	V. M. & Co
Hejaz	Gray	A. S. N. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Nurani	Thompson	
Rahmani	Evans	B. & P. S. N. Co
Westminster	Williams	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

Persia, 100 nongs empty iron drums, Alcork Ashdown and Co.; 8 nongs empty iron drums, Turner Morrison and Co.; 50 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 375 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 123 casks goat skins, S. M. Siddiq; 72 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 15 bales cow hides, and 2 bales sheep skins, P. E. Boyee and Sons; 20 cases bristles, J. Livingstone and Co.; 261 cwts. turmeric. 184 cwts. nuxvomica, 200 cwts. cashewnuts, and 25 cwts. bees wax, M. Jafferbhoy; 50 c

CONGRESS COMPROMISE.

A MISSION THAT FAILED.

MR. GOKHALE AND MR. TILAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Mrs. Besant's statement on the subject of the failure of her attempt to bring about a "United Congress" has cleared the air of several distortions of facts that had been sedulously circulated by certain people during the last month. But as Mr. Tilak, with characteristic persistence, is still keeping up in his papers the outrageous cry that by writing a private letter to Babu Bhupendranath Basu in this matter shortly before the meeting of the Congress, I had "stabbed him in the dark," it is necessary for me to state publicly what actually took place.

As Mrs. Besant has said in her letter, I was in favour of her main amendment till 8th December, when the now well-known conversation between Mr. Tilak and Mr. Subba Row took place. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Subba Row had come to Poona in his capacity as Secretary of the Congress, and that when he arrived, he was full of enthusiasm for a "United Congress." His conversation with Mr. Tilak of 8th December, however, changed him completely, and almost one of the first things he said to me on returning from Mr. Tilak was:—"Oh, it is impossible to have a compromise with Mr. Tilak. He has made it clear to me that if he and his following come into the Congress again, it means a revival of the old struggle." He then gave me a detailed account of all that Mr. Tilak had said to him. Briefly it was to the following effect:—

"Mr. Tilak regards the proposed amendment as an instalment only. He wants elections to be thrown open to public meetings as before. If the Madras Congress would not go so far and would only pass the proposed amendment, he would come into the Congress under it and then endeavour to have elections by public meetings as before.

"He and his party accept the statement that the aim of the Congress is the attainment by India of self-government within the Empire by constitutional means. But the difference between the two schools lies in their methods. It is really a question of the attitude of the two parties towards the Government. That of the 'Moderate' Party is as once stated by Babu Bhupendranath Basu, based on association-cum-opposition; while that of the 'New' Party is based on opposition, pure and simple.

"In Mr. Tilak's opinion, the present programme of the Congress was of no value. They were asking for small reforms such as more elected members in the Legislative Councils, Municipal and Local Bodies, an enlargement of their powers and so forth. Mr. Gokhale had given two years of his time to the work of the Royal Commission, and the only result of it would be possibly a few more places for our people in the Civil Service. Mr. Tilak would ask his countrymen to have nothing to do with these. He would make only one demand, namely that for self-government within the Empire He would induce some Labour Member in Parliament to introduce a Home Rule Bill for India in the House of Commons and he would urge his countrymen to concentrate all agitation on that one object. The Irish, by resorting to methods of obstruction had, in the course of 30 years, got Home Rule. They must also similarly adopt methods of obstruction within the limits of the law, and then only would they be able to compel the Government to concede their demand.

"If Mr. Tilak and his party were enabled to come again into the Congress, they would try to work for and obtain a majority for their methods in the Congress. If not, they would start a separate League of theirs for pushing on their propaganda. Mr. Tilak's programme was the same as that which the Extremists preached in 1907."

The whole thing, I confess, came upon me as a bolt from the blue; not that I was not familiar with the programme, but I had hoped that it all belonged to the dead past. In advocating a relaxation of the present rules, I had assumed an assumption derived from my conversations with several Extremist friends in different parts of the country,—that the Extremist party had come to realise that the only political agitation possible at the present stage in India was on the lines of the Congress, and this assumption was further confirmed by Mr. Tilak's own letter to the Press of August last. However, in view of Mr. Tilak's explicit statements made to Mr. Subba Row, it became my clear duty to the Congress to withdraw my support from the proposed amendment, and I sent word to Mrs. Besant to that effect by Mr. Subba Row, when he left for Madras the next day.

Matters rested here till 13th December, when I received from Babu Bhupendranath Basu a letter saying "Babu Motilal Ghose showed me a letter which Mr. Tilak has written to him from which it appears that all hope of reconciliation this year is gone," and asking me, if I had changed my opinion, why I had done so. In reply I wrote a long private letter, mentioning the conversation between Mr. Subba Row and Mr. Tilak and explaining how after that conversation it became impossible for me to maintain my old attitude on the subject. A copy of that letter was sent confidentially to a few intimate friends who were likely to attach some value to my opinion—all I meant by 'confidential' being that the communication should not be allowed to find its way, as so often happens, into the columns of the Press as a public discussion of the matter would have effectually shut the door against any possible compromise in the future. Had I been able to attend the Congress, I should have made this communication to my friends personally. Before my letter was despatched, it was shown to Prof. Bijapurkar, who was present during Mr. Subba Row's interviews with Mr. Tilak and who assured me that my statement of Mr. Tilak's position in the letter was quite correct.

On 19th December I had a talk with Mr. Tilak myself on the subject of the compromise. I then told him frankly that after his statement to Mr. Subba Row, which he practically confirmed in his conversation with me, it was impossible for me to support the idea of a compromise any more, and that with the views and intentions he entertained, it was best, from the standpoint of the interests of the Congress, that he should remain outside that body.

Mr. Tilak complains that my letter to Babu Bhupendranath Basu should have been based on the account given personally to me by Mr Subba Row of his conversations with Mr. Tilak, instead of on a brief statement prepared by Mr. Subba Row and revised by Mr. Tilak. This complaint ignores the fact, of which Mr. Tilak. is in possession, (it is' contained in certain letters which passed between him and me a fortnight ago—letters which he should have published but has not) viz., that the statement did not come into my hands till a week later. Had that statement been before me when I wrote, I should certainly have taken my stand on it. For, to my mind, there is no difference between the personal account and the statement. Considering that the latter is a very brief note of a conversation which lasted for hours,—a note, again, toned down by Mr. Tilak—it is not surprising that it does not contain several things mentioned to me by Mr. Subba Row as having been said by Mr. Tilak. But the main points are all there, the most important being that the methods of Mr. Tilak and his party are different from the present Congress methods and that if the party come in again, they would revive the old struggle in favour of their methods, and would endeavour to obtain a majority for them in the Congress. As the Extremist Party has been quiescent since 1908, Mr. Tilak, in speaking of the different methods of his party, could only have meant the methods, which were the distinctive cry of that party in 1906 and 1907. Those who went through that struggle of eight years ago need not be told what those methods were. Briefly, they were a constant denunciation of the present Congress methods as 'mendicancy' and of present Congress leaders as 'sycophants', and the advocacy of a programme, of which the most favoured items were obstruction and a universal boycott.

I must now make a reference to an incident which occurred at the Subjects Committee, which I should have been glad to avoid, but in regard to which the unscrupulous use which is being made of the incident, leaves me no choice. Babu Bhupendranath Basu, in the course of the discussion of the constitutional amendments, referred to my private letter to him and said that the question of whether Congress methods should rest on 'association with Government where possible, and opposition to it where necessary' or on 'opposition' pure and simple' was a fundamental one and it was necessary to obtain from Mr. Tilak a clear statement of his position before proceeding further with the question of a compromise. Babu Bhupendranath Basu himself did not use the expression "Boycott of Government," neither was it used by me in my letter to him. But "Boycott of Government" being notoriously in the forefront of the new teaching in 1906 and 1907, many delegates at Madras naturally thought that that must be what Mr. Tilak had in his mind. And Mrs. Besant, impressed by the general idea around her, wired and asked Mr. Tilak if it was so. To this Mr. Tilak sent the astounding reply:—"I have never advocated boycott of Government." Babu Bhupendranath Basu imperfectly acquainted with the teachings of Extremists leaders on this side, thought it best, in view of this telegram, to stop further references to the views of individuals by expressing his regret that he should have introduced the question of Mr. Tilak's views in his absence into the discussion and asking the delegates to confine themselves to the question on its merits only. And this 'apology' of Mr. Basu's is being used by Mr. Tilak to pose before the public as an injured innocent. Now I have no wish to rake up old matters and I should have said nothing on this point if Mr. Tilak had merely said—"I do not now advocate boycott of Government." But his categorical denial that he had ever done so and the impression that he has thereby sought to create that a wrong has been done to him by those who felt a distrust of his intentions, compel me to say that Mr. Tilak is simply presuming on short memories in public life. Every one who was at Surat knows well that rather than allow the wording of the boycott resolution to be so altered as to make it impossible for the Extremist party to preach "boycott of Government" under its authority, Mr. Tilak actually wrecked the Congress and Mr. Nevinson has noted this fact in his book "The New Spirit in India." Ample evidence can be produced on this point from Mr. Tilak's writings and speeches of that time. The following two extracts, taken from two of his speeches, should suffice to set all doubt at rest and with those extracts I am content to leave the matter to the judgment of the public. On 2nd January 1907, Mr. Tilak speaking at a public meeting in Calcutta on "the Tenets of the New Party" is reported to have said:—

"What the New Party wants you to do is to realise the fact that your future rests entirely in your own hands. If you mean to be free, you can be free; if you do not mean to be free, you will fall and be for ever fallen. So many of you need not like arms; but if you have not the power of active resistance, have you not the power of self-denial and self-abstinence in such a way as not to assist this foreign Government to rule over you? This is boycott and this is what is meant when we say, boycott is a political weapon. We shall not give them assistance to collect revenue and keep peace. We shall not assist them in fighting beyond the frontiers or outside India with Indian blood and money. We shall not assist them in carrying on the administration of justice. We shall have our own courts, and when time comes we shall not pay taxes. Can you do that by your united efforts? If you can, you are free from to-morrow."

On 25th June 1907, speaking on the occasion of the Shivaji Festival at Poona, he is reported to have said:—

"Though down-trodden and neglected, you must be conscious of your power of making the administration impossible if you but choose to make it so. It is you who manage the rail-road and the telegraph, it is you who make settlements and collect revenues, it is in fact you who do everything for the administration though in a subordinate capacity. You must consider whether you cannot turn your hand to better use for your nation than drudging on in this fashion. Let your place be filled by Europeans on the splendid salary of eight annas a day if possible."

One thing more before I conclude. Mr. Tilak asks me to publish my private letter to Babu Bhupendranath Basu. Ordinarily I should have taken no notice of such a request, but in view of the special circumstances of this case, namely Babu Bhupendranath's reference to the letter at the Subjects Committee and the use which Mr. Tilak is making of the fact that it was private, I am perfectly prepared to show the letter to Mr. Tilak or any of his authorised representatives, and if after reading it, he still asks me to publish the letter, I shall have great pleasure in sending a copy of it to the Press.—Yours, etc.

G. K. GOKHALE.

Poona, 9th February.

MR. TILAK AND HIS "METHODS."

The "Wednesday Review" writes:—We may not agree with Mrs. Annie Besant in her views on a united Congress, but none can fail to recognise the honest and straightforward attempt that she made to bring about a union at the Madras session, an account of which she publishes in her paper, "New India," of Monday last. There are people who condemn Sir Pherozeshah Mehta for the very firm stand that he has all along taken against any parleying with Mr. Tilak, for he knows his methods much better than any other living man in India and the wisdom of his action has been completely vindicated by Mrs. Besant's narrative of the events that led to the failure of her attempt. Encouraged by the declaration of Mr. Tilak that he would "co-operate with the Government" where he agreed with them, she worked for union, and she confesses her failure. The story of her attempt is briefly told. On Mr. Gokhale's return she and Mr. Subba Rao went to Poona to discuss with him the best method of procedure to bring about the union. If, instead of stopping at Poona, they had gone straight to Bombay and driven to Mahalakshmi, all further trouble would have been saved. One of the amendments proposed was drafted by Mr. Gokhale himself. They then met Mr. Tilak and "some of his friends," for without his friends Mr. Tilak is a reliable person. Mr. Tilak declined to come to the Congress through its present doors and wanted a separate organisation. At a subsequent meeting—after consulting his friends, we suppose, and being converted by them—he said that though the aim of both Moderates and Nationalists was the same, namely, the attainment of self-government within the empire by constitutional means, there was a difference between the methods of the two schools and that if the Nationalist party were enabled to join the Congress, they would seek to obtain "recognition of their methods by educating public opinion and working for and securing a majority in the Congress if possible." This might have been anticipated; but not unnaturally it alarmed some of the Congress leaders, among them Mr. Gokhale, as it might open up a vista of conflict over methods which are not the methods of the Congress at present.

A PTRAIGHT FORWARD QUESTION.

The methods of the Congress are well-known; but what are the methods for which Mr. Tilak wanted to secure a majority in the Congress if he came in? The question is being put to them, but no straightforward answer is forthcoming. Mr. Gokhale and his friends therefore thought that the question of amendment should be postponed for another year and we hope it will receive its quietus in Bombay. Mrs. Besant writes with some warmth: "For myself, I ask Mr. Tilak, in all friendliness, to make his meaning clear; to tell us what these "methods" are, and to assure us that he does not come into the Congress to work for any radical change in its methods, or any wrecking of its organisstion, explaining the phrase used which has caused such natural alarm as to his intentions. If I have been mistaken in my belief that the difference of methods is merely the introduction of a little added vigour and insistence, and not a demand for a fundamental change, then I must regretfully give up any further effort to bring a union which would not invigorate but would destroy the Congress, which is India's only representative institution, commit it to a period of strife when harmonious efforts are necessary, and radically change the methods of work which have done so much for India." The sequel of the story is no less interesting. Mrs. Besant submitted her paper to Mr. Gokhale, and he returned it duly corrected. She sent it on to Mr. Tilak and instead of replying directly to her, he sent her a copy of the "Mahratta" with its answer to Professor Kale's letters, suggesting that she might publish that answer as a reply to the above. She has, she adds, a right that the answer to her should be sent to her direct to her question. And when she informed him that she meant to publish her account, as she could not well delay publication he asked her to wait for another month delaying publication. Is it because men's minds are short and he can within that one month ruminate over the Surat split? Anyhow the attempt at union has failed because of Mr. Tilak and "his methods" and we are not sorry.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE EYE DOCTOR CASE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

GULAM HYDER PUNJABI V. THE KING EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. C. H. Setalwad Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted the accused of committing a rash and negligent act and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150; the fine if recovered to be paid to Idambi as compensation.

The complainant Idambi, a Mohamedan woman, had her left eye highly inflamed and was under the treatment of Dr. Banaji. An acquaintance took her to Gulam Hyder, described as an Indian medical practitioner and an eye-doctor. After examining her eye, he operated on her. According to the prosecution case this operation was performed without the consent of the woman and was done in a most primitive fashion.

It was alleged on behalf of the Hakim that he had performed a large number of similar operations on his patients, and that they had been all successful. The evidence before the Magistrate did not disclose any offence, and that there was no evidence that the Hakim did not take the usual precautions necessary in such cases. Dr. Prabhakar had deposed that suppuration of the eyes intervened even in healthy subjects, when operated on even according to the most advanced methods. The finding of the Magistrate that the operation was performed without the consent of the patient was grossly against the oral and documentary evidence in the case.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, reserved judgment.

Mr. Godinho appered for the accused, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before the Honourable Justice Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

In the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.

For Judgment on Rule.

No. 4 of 1914—Nadirsha and Darasha, Putlibai v Festonji S. Hormusji and ors, Unwalla P P and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

1426-14—Matubhai J and M, The National Financing and Comn Corpon Ld v Damanlal Parbhuram Gajjar, M K R B and Co, Part heard.

Long Causes.

362-14—Mulla and Mulla, Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Virji Mansi and ors, In person, Sm B and Co, Munchershaw and N.

1131-13—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors v Kassambhai Allibhai Payne and Co.

686-13—Matubhai J and M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele v Narayen Kashinath and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

1456-14—Cragie B and C, Khimchand Anupchand Mehta v Messrs Pirojshaw and Co a firm, M K R B and Co.

56-14—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Sorabji Shapurji and Co a firm v The Alliance Cotton Mfg Co Ld and anr, Daph F and D.

1141-14—Mulla and Mulla, Jeynarayen Nagarmal a firm v Chatoorbhuj Kalianji and anr, Mans H M and Co.

994-14—Vachha and Co, Jamaludin Mahomedally Kagdi v Nakhoda Umedbhai Usmanbhai, Tyabji D and Co.

1077-14—Mans H M and Co, Damodar Naranji Joshi v Sunderbai widow, Mulji and Tha.

1250-14—Dastur and Co, Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Valabhdas, Manecklal and Co.

648-14—Edg G W and Co, Venkata Kristniah v The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg and Wg Co Ld and ors, M K R B and Co.

191/7811-14—Amin and Desai, Surmal Nowla and ors v Vithaldas Govindji Jansali, Pandia and Co.

1034-14—Nanu H and Co, Dinbai widow v Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff, Vachha and Co.

1151-12—Payne and Co, Sakinaboo v Hassanally Tyabally and ors, Mulji and Th.

624-14—Patell and Ez, Fatmabai v Bai Dhaklibai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

791-14—Payne and Co, Dhaklibai widow and ors v Hasanally Mahomedally and ors, Patell and Ez, Dubash and Co, for a pauper.

363-14—Khund L and M, Jita Khuma and ors v Cassumally Jafferbhoy, Jam R and D.

1031-14—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Ruxmani widow and anr, Bhimji and Co, Un P and P.

774-14—Bhai K and G, Fatechand Ramdut a firm v Chhaganlal Panachand Malvi H M and R.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

861-14—Sabnis and Gore, Yeshwant Babu Vete a firm v Vinayak Atmaram Neogi and ors, Khanderao L and M, 8-2-15.

527-06—Mirza Mirza and M, William Shamumul and anr, Ernest Hadrian Coutts and ors, 9-2-15.

12223-14—Vachha and Co, Lukhma Tulla and Co v Miyan Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, Rustomji and Gin, warrant OXXXVIII RS and notice OxxIR 52,22-1-15.

867-05—Little and Co, Nanabhai Sadanand v Abdul Gafoor Khan Gool, Captain and Vaidya, 25-1-15.

C C 97-15—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abbas and anr, Bhai K and Gir, 1-2-15.

133-14—Ardesbir H D and Co, Ahmedbhai Habibbhai v The South India and Mysore Mafg Co Ltd and anr, Unwalla P and Papa, 6-2-15.

133-14—Unwalla P and Papa, Ahmedbhai Habibbhai v The South India and Mysore Mafg Co Ltd and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, 6-2-15.

1502-14—Dikshit and Pur, Markandrai Kallianrai Mehta v Y H Desai and Co, Manchershaw and N, 6-2-15.

1140-13—Captain and Vaidya, Shamchandra Rampratab v Velji Anandji and anr, Malvi H M and R, 9-2-15.

1217-14—Edgelow G W and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v K S Aiyar and anr, Little and Co, 9-2-15.

O S 1449-14—Malvi H M and R, The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co, 14-2-14.

O S 118-15—Little and Co, Charandas Chaturbhuj v The Advocate-General of Bombay, 5-2-15.

In re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Patell and Ezekiel, In re The Pioneer Assurance Co Ltd in Liquidation v Pertabchand Gulabchand Petitioner, Amin and Desai J's Order of 26-1-15, To settle list of contribution.

Petition for Hearing.

In re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913, Bhai K and Gir, In re The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd v Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sacoor Jamal Petitioner, Payne and Co.

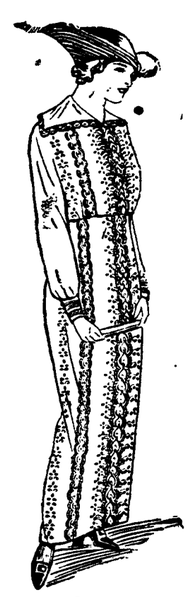
LAST TWO DAYS OF SALE.

Keen buyers are thronging our Ladies' Gallery, the very low prices at which dresses are offered is an inducement to buy now and buy cheaply.

Hot days will soon be here and stylish muslin dresses at bargain prices are a good investment.

Some of the splendid values are here illustrated.

THE SALE POSITIVELY ENDS ON SATURDAY.



M. 3.

SIMPLE WHITE EMBROIDERY MUSLIN GOWN.

Long sleeves and dainty collar as sketch.

Sale Price, Rs. 5-15.

M. 15.

SMART CASEMENT CLOTH DRESS.

With deep basque on hips with handsome braiding in silk as sketch. In white, sky, old rose and helio. Sale Price, Rs. 4-15.

No. 14.

DAINTY WHITE EMBROIDERED VOILE ROBE.

Trimmed little white pearl buttons to open all down front, as sketch.

Sale Price, Rs. 12-15.

M. 10.

SOFT WHITE PIQUE GOWN.

Trimmed containing belt, collar and cuffs, in reseda, saxe, brown, navy and old rose.

Sale Price, Rs. 9-15.

M. 60.

Smart Morning Gown of striped Cotton, stripe as sketch with self colouring to tone in yoke and stripe. In helio, reseda and saxe.

Sale Price, Rs 8-15.

M. 7.

SMART CASEMENT CLOTH ROBE.

Dainty embroidered with silk in the following colours: In brown, saxe, navy and champagne.

Sale Price, Rs. 6-15.

M. 20.

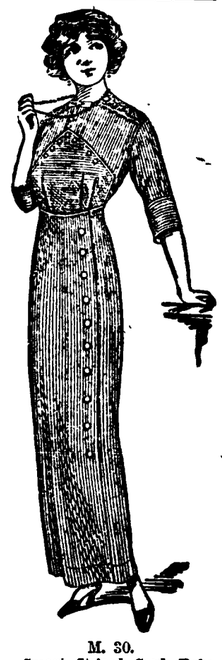
Useful Striped Cord Gown as sketch, with guipure collar and cuffs, trimmed buttons, etc. In sky, pink, helio, grey, reseda and champagne.

Sale Price, Rs. 9-12.

M. 40.

Useful Washing Frock in white ground with coloured stripe zephyr, in sky, reseda helio, and grey as sketch.

Sale Price, Rs. 5-15.



M. 30.

Smart Striped Cord Robe with guipure collar, pipings and buttons to tone with stripe as sketch In sky, pink, helio and reseda.

Sale Price, Rs. 9-8.

SEE THE WINDOWS FOR FURTHER BARGAINS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Maha Shivratri, Bank Holiday.
Bombay Dog Show, Marine Lines Maidan.
Variety Entertainment in aid of War Fund, G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.
American Marathi Mission Anniversary Musical Praise Service, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada; 6-30 p.m.
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Musical Concert, Sandhurst Road, 9-30 p..m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

Bombay Races, Second Day.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match.
Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association ordinary general meeting, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, 3 p.m.
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Musical Concert, Sandhurst Road, 9-30 p.m.
English Mails due, 10 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14.

Departure of Homeward English Mail Steamer.
Gremio Portuguez Dance, Skating Rink.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match.
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Musical Concert, 4-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Bombay Arts Society's Exhibition: Last Day.
Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition. 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.. "
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8. 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS

ALLEN.—Jan. 24th, at Cawnpore, U. P. the wife of H. D. Allen, Esq., of a son.
GARDNER.—At Ootacamund, S. India, on the 28th January, 1915, the wife of Captain C. P. Gardner, 73rd C. I. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CARMICHAEL.—SMART.—Jan. 23rd at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Bengal, James Carmichael, Manager, Matelli Tea Estate, Duars, to Margaret Smart, daughter of the late James R. Smart, Greenock.

LOST.

LOST SMALL SIZE LAP DOG long white hair, brown spots answering "SUNNY." Information leading to discovery rewarded. Write D. J. REGISTRAR, Pleader, Dadar. 5397

SITUATION WANTED.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires strongly to recommend chauffeur (Indian) who has left his service owing to giving up car. Very superior man and competent driver.—Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding,

February 12.

1. Parades for the week ending February 13th:—
   To-day Friday 12th.—Signalling Class at Santa Cruz Riding School 7-15 a.m. Dress:—Mufti.
   Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station, Saturday afternoon 3-7 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.
3. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

February 12.

60. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 28th January 1915 and posted to "B" Coy;
No. 8297 Vol. W. Glen.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End on Sunday, 14th February, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Band Master:—

March—Duitch ..... Collins.
Overture—Poet and Peasant ..... Suppi.
Valse—The Pink Lady ..... Ivan Caryll.
Selection—Melodious Memories...Herman Fink.
A Serenata—Love's in Idleness ..... Macbeth. (Eup. Solo.)
Characteristic—Dinah's Jubilee ...Karl Kaps.
Mazurka—Cornet Echo ..... Hume.
Two Steps—It's a Long way to ..... Baynes. Tipperary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BAND AT THE STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play to-day the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m. on Friday for the entertainment of the wounded officers and men.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Wednesday was 62, as compared with 97 deaths on the corresponding day of 1914 and the same number in 1913. Two attacks and one death from plague and three attacks from small-pox were registered during the day, but there were no cases of cholera. The two plague attacks occurred in Mazagon and Kumbharwada respectively. The total number of rats caught was 2,437; out of which 8 were found to be plague-stricken. Two of these had been caught in Umerkhadi and one each in Middle and Lower Colaba, Dongri, Mandvi, Chukla, Chowpati and 2nd Nagpada.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The total number of plague deaths registered in the various Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 6th February was as follows:—Bombay City, 5, Ahmedabad District 5, Kaira District 2, Broach District 3, Surat District 18, Thana District 4, East Khandesh District 25, Nasik District 33, Ahmednagar District 2, Poona Town 10, Other places in Poona District 56, Sholapur District 12, Satara District 49, Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 35, Dharwar District 30, Bijapur District 16, Karachi Town and Port 1, Other places in Karachi District 11, Hyderabad District 34, Nawabshah District 3, Kathiawar Agency 41, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 130. Total, 584.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Home Hygiene Class will be opened in Girgaum, Kelewadi, Municipal Marathi School, on the 14th February. This class will meet every Sunday from 2 to 3 p.m. (S. T.) and will be conducted by Dr. G. S. Vazkar, L. M. & S., Those who wish to join the class should send their names to the Secretaries, Social Service League, Bombay and attend the first lecture at the appointed time and place.

The following are the names of the ladies who passed the Home Nursing Examination held by Dr. S. N. Navalkar L. M. & S., and examined by Dr. T. D. Welinkar B. Sc., L. M. and S., on 27th January:—Mrs. Kamalabai Vaidya, Miss. Mainabai Jayant, Miss. Bachubai Khote, Mrs. Shantabai Ranade, Miss Premalabai Chitnavis, Miss Shantabai Davankar, Miss Divalibai Trilokekar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, February*, 11.)

Mr. Joseph Bocarro, I.S.O., Portuguese Translator to Government, is allowed leave of absence for three months from the 21st January 1915.

Mr. T. S. Saldanha, Bar-at-Law, to act, with effect from 10th February, 1915 as Portuguese Translator during Mr. Bocarro's absence.

The Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., on relief to be Political Agent Bhor, vice Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. Trotter, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Karachi passed on the 24th October, 1914, an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 1st Feb. 1915.

Mr. Karsandas Jayasinghbhai Desai to act as Additional Joint First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Vaman Vinayak Gadkari, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dholka.

Second Lieutenant P. S. Corbould, Indian Army, Reserve of Officers, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain L. D. Rollo relieved.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Larkana.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Larkana.

Mr. M. R. W. Johnson, I.C.S., to do duty as Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the 20th February, 1915.

Mr. Shriniwas Swamirao Deshpande to be District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Raghavendra Kalyanpurkar to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum.

Saiyid Fakhrruddin Abubakr El Edrus is granted leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from 11th December 1914.

Vice Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, retiring. Mr. Vinayak Sakharam Ghate to be Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College.

Dr. Shripad Krishna Belvalkar, Ph. D. (Harvard.), to be Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, is granted fourteen days' furthe extension of the leave on medical certificate.

Mr. H. Skeen to act as Superintendent, Government Printing Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. E. Coombs.

The services of Major J. L. Marjoribanks, M.D., D.P.H. (Edin.), I.M.S., are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on military duty.

On his return from furlough, the services of Mr. S. R. Perfect, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the General Department for work in connection with the Salsette Development Scheme.

On relief by Mr. Perfect, Mr. H. C. Crossle, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, will revert to the Public Works Department and is posted to the Deccan Irrigation Division for employment as Assistant Engineer in charge of Lake Arthur Hill Dam, relieving Mr. Hawes, Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Jasvant Sing Malik, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Southern to the Deccan Irrigation Division for employment on distributary surveys under the Executive Engineer, Malsiras District.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of Honorary Assistant Engineer on Mr. Dayabhai Pragbhai Amin, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. Honner, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat Districts.

Mr. M. R. W. Johnson, I.C.S., passed on 2nd February 1915, an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 1st February, 1915.

Mr. Vidhyadhar Balkrishna Vaidya to be President of the Municipality of Mhasvad in the Satara District vice Mr. Gangadhar Annaji Advant, resigned.

Mr. Natvarlal, Maganlal Parekhji to be President of the Municipality vice Mr. D. D. Bilimoria, resigned.

Second Lieutenant John Smith McCann, Bombay Volunteer Artillery to be temporary Second Lieutenant in the Regular Forces. Dated 17th October, 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Robert William Layard Dunlop, C.I.E., Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to be Major (temporary) 14 (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (London Scottish). Dated 30th November, 1914.

G.I.P.R. Volunteer Rifles—Captain Harold John Graham resigns his commission. Dated 15th October, 1914.

Lieutenant Thomas Fraser to be Captain vice H. J. Graham resigned. Dated 15th October, 1914.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Anson Gardiner to be Lieutenant, vice T. Fraser promoted. Dated 15th October, 1914.

Reginald Percy Bould to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. A. Gardiner promoted. Dated 15th October, 1914.

Percy Wood to be Second Lieutenant vice J. H. Carpenter transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 9th November, 1914.

1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Volunteer Rifles.—The appointment as Second Lieutenant of John Earnest Jackson, is cancelled.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kesnavlal S. Sanghani, L. C. E., owner of a property at Matunga, presented an information charging Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Acting Executive Engineer, Mr. M. E. Joshi, Roads and Buildings Superintendent, Mr. F. X. Britto, Inspector, and six Municipal subordinates, with mischief, trespass and theft, and applied for process against them.

The complainant in the course of his information, alleged that he was served with a notice over the signatures of the first three respondents, calling upon him to remove an "otta" in front of his property, which projected into and encroached upon the street, within seven days of the serving of the notice, failing which the Municipal Executive Engineer would take the steps necessary to give effect to the requisition. He further alleged that on the morning of the 6th instant Mr. Britto and his subordinates, accompanied by P. C. 997, entered the propercy to destroy the "otta." He warned them that their action would amount to criminal trespass and that they would be prosecuted. In spite of the warning, they destroyed the "otta" and took away some of the materials so severed from the building. He asserted that entering those premises amounted to trespass, their destroying the "otta" to mischief, and their taking away some of the materials to theft. He further said the offences were actually committed by Mr Britto and his subordinates, but that they were legally committed by all the respondents mentioned in the information, as the notice served on him was the act of the first three officials, which was one of the several acts by means of which the offences had been committed.

The Magistrate, after reading the information and examining the complainant, said he was satisfied that there was no case for a process, which was therefore refused and the complaint dismissed.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

ACQUITTAL OF THE DRIVER.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Carter charged Norris Gosawin a motor-car driver, with causing the death of Dhaku Luxmon by rash and negligent driving. Mr. B. N. Athavle defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the evening of the 24th ultimo the left lamp of a motor car, driven by the accused, struck Dhaku on the head and knocked him down at the junction of Frere and Elphinstone-Bridge roads. The car went over Dhaku, and caused injuries which resulted in his death.

The Magistrate observed that it was proved that the accused was on the proper side of the road, was driving at tram-car speed, blew the horn and applied the brakes when nearing the deceased, who, however, got confused and dodged about. The spot, where the deceased was knocked down was near the east footpath. The car was therefore on the wrong side of the road when it came in contact with the deceased. But that was accounted for by the fact that the car skidded when the accused tried to avoid the deceased. The accused had produced excellent testimonials as to his ability to drive and handle cars and had driven in the streets of London, Paris and Berlin. He was sober at the time, and, the Magistrate was perfectly satisfied that he (the accused) was not to be blamed in any way. The result was to be deplored. The safety of pedestrians called for strict investigation in every case of injury, and the Magistrate further said the Police had acted quite properly in bringing the case before the Court. The accused was discharged.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Mr. Rahimtulla Meherally Chinoy charged Budherbhoy Gordhandas with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,303. Mr. G. Merchant appeared for the complainant, while Mr. B. J. Dhondy defended the accused.

The complainant stated he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. R. M. Chinoy and Company agents for the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and the accused was the firm's managing agent at Muttra. The accused's duty was to sell kerosene oil at Muttra and remit the sale proceeds to the firm. The complainant alleged that on the 18th June last, the accused should have had Rs. 6,303 of the firm's money but, it was further alleged, he misappropriated the amount to his own use. The complainant also alleged that the Company's Inspector and the police had to break the locks of the office at Muttra to get the books. On an information being filed in Bombay, a warrant was issued against the accused by the then Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Dhondy submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, inasmuch as the whole amount was alleged to have been collected and misappropriated at Muttra. In support of his contention, Mr. Dhondy cited the case of Emperor Versus Shaik Adam, decided by Justices Chandavarkar and Heaton.

Mr. Merchant said that after reading the judgment in the appeal case cited by Mr. Dhondy, he had no grounds to argue against Mr. Dhondy's contention.

In answer to the Court, the complainant said he would file a fresh information at Muttra.

The Magistrate upheld Mr. Dhondy's objection and said he had no jurisdiction to try the case. The accused was discharged.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.

Rahimtulla Shaik Jan, a Mahomedan labourer, aged about 45 years, was working on the s.s. Persia in the Alexandra Dock and while standing on a beam he overbalanced and fell into the lower hold from a height of 30 feet, and sustained serious injuries to his ribs and body. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is now under treatment.

S. S. MASSILIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. MASSILIA is due to arrive here on the 12th instant with the following passengers:—

Mr. C. W. A. Arthur, Mr. C. R. Gebner, Mrs. M. B. Grimshaw, Mrs. D. P. Hawkins, Mrs. G. E. Hoggarth, Mr. A. C. Lock, Rev. J. Loughton, Lt. Col. W. Nitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Dr. Mary S. Wallace, Miss I. V. B. Wilson.

JAIL-BREAKERS SENTENCED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 10.

Rana Bala and Sucaram Umaji convicts at the Yerrowda jail, the former undergoing life sentence for murder and the latter four years for housebreaking were sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Cross City Magistrate, for escaping from custody. The prisoners were accommodated in tents outside the jail as they were suffering with mumps and on 20th December got rid of their manacles and escaped during the night. They were subsequently arrested on suspicion at Pen in Colaba district. Their latest sentences commence on the termination of those they are now undergoing.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEALS.

JUDGMENT IN CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

The following are extracts from the judgment of the Chief Court in the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeals. Sir Donald Johnstone and Mr. Justice Rattigan while agreeing in their findings and on the sentences, delivered separate judgments.

SIR DONALD JOHNSTONE'S JUDGMENT.

Sir Donald in his judgment discussed the question of law first with regard to the wording of the charge. His Lordship said:—"I would rule without hesitation that it is not necessary for the prosecution to attempt to fix the precise date for the inauguration of the conspiracy. It is sufficient if they state and prove that between certain dates a conspiracy was in existence. Similarly I cannot see that the accused have been in any way prejudiced by the use of the phrase "other places." Nothing has been unfairly sprung upon them. Under the cover of that phrase lastly, it is clear as regards (c) from the evidence produced in court that the conspiracy charged was an agreement to murder Europeans (especially Britons) and officials serving the British Government. Therefore, even if it would have been more in accordance with the requirements of the law in Section 221 (3) and section 222 (1), C.P.C., to add some such word as the above, one has only to turn to section 225 of the same code to see that such an omission which could "in fact" mislead the accused and has certainly not "occasioned a failure of justice" cannot be "regarded at any stage of the case as material."

A PRIMA FACIE PROOF.

As to the meaning of reasonable ground in section 10 of the Evidence Act, his Lordship says: "I perceive a difference between the reasonable ground to believe a thing and the proof of that thing. In the present case, however, I need not pursue the matter because it is to me clear as will be seen later that the prosecution has produced prima facie proof of a conspiracy for committing murder and that the six appellants were one and all members of that conspiracy and thus under Section 10 anything said, done, or written by any one of the conspirators whether accused or not, in reference to said common intention after that intention was first entertained by any of them, is a relevant fact against each and all of the accused as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that 'any such person' was a party to it."

As to the value of the accomplices' evidence and the amount and nature of corroboration required, the Judge observed "Notwithstanding section 114 and illustration (b) the court are not tied down in any technical way, but it is their duty when deciding whether any corroboration of a particular accomplice is required. In the present case a prudent man should have no difficulty in finding that Dina Nath's story and Sultan Chand's story are substantially true though necessarily in many points uncorroborated."

After discussing several rulings cited his Lordship said:—"In many of these cases stress is laid upon the practice of Courts according to which corroboration is always required. As to the extent and nature of such corroboration no hard and fast rule can be stated as to the grant of pardon to the approver. It is sufficient to point out that the Magistrate was also dealing (admittedly) with an offence under section 302 and section 120-B, I.P.C., and that the case as a whole was undoubtedly one exclusively for a Sessions or High Court. The use of section 337 C.P.C., was therefore noe illegal."

THE APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Turing to the evidence of the approver the Judge observed that conviction has been forced upon me that the man, unsatisfactory though his character and his words, as the word of a self-confessed conspirator and traitor may be, did really try to give a truthful account of the whole of his dealings with his fellow conspirators. The tale is so long and deals with such a variety of incidents and persons spread over so long a period of time that one would have to credit him with an almost superhuman power of memory and mental concentration before one could hold he was repeating a concocted story. Another thing that strikes one in reading the deposition of Dina Nath is the restraint of the man in his statements against his fellows. Time after time in his story he could (and we may fairly assume we would, if he had been telling a tale manufactured in consultation with police) have said damning things about them where he had not done so.

As to the alleged discrepancies in the approver's statmement and his alleged attempt to improve his story the judgment says:—"We have listened patiently and carefully to much argument on this point but on the whole I find myself in agreement with the lower court that none of the discrepancies is really of importance except when Dina Nath attempted in his earlier statements to screen his cousin Ram Saran Das and his distant kinsman Jagannath of Kapurthala, who, he says, printed the "Liberty" leaflets. Now there are falsehoods and falsehoods. There is a kind of falsehood that damns the whole deposition and there is the kind that does not, and this is one of the latter kind."

A CASE OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The judgment which is of enormous length then deals with the case of each individual accused giving detailed reasons for their orders. The judgment concludes as follows:—Finally, at the end of the proceedings Mr. Broadway put before us a copy of a paper called "India" published in London and dated Friday, October 23, 1914, in which (p. 165) is to be found an article headed "Delhi Sedition Trial." It purposes to be a reproduction of an article from the "New Statesman," a paper unknown to me, of October 17th, upon the very case which has been occupying our attention during the past month and it consists of denunciation of the police and Indian courts, a discussion of the merits of the case with a strong bias in favour of the accused, an attempt to "whitewash" some of them. The Government through Mr. Broadway asks for an expression of opinion on this phenomenon and for my part I hasten to say that the publication of this article is a very bad case of contempt of court. It is contrary to all canons of decent journalism and one only regrets that the state of law and the fact that "India" is not published in this country makes it impossible for us to take any action."

MR. JUSTICE RATTIGAN'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Rattigan's judgment which is also of great length deals with law points. First as to the charge he said:—"As a matter of fact the prosecution in the present case could not possibly have given such particulars as their allegation is that the accused were ready and agreed to kill indiscriminately in hope that in so doing they might murder Europeans. Persons for example, who agree to throwd deadly bomb at the Viceroy upon the occasion of a state ceremonial or into Montgomery Hall when a crowded ball is in progress must know that chances are very considerable of their killing not only Europeans but Indians as well." As to the grant of pardon to the approver the Judge observed: "So far as the present trial is concerned the tender of pardon made by the committing Magistrate was in my opinion validly and legally granted." As to the statement of the approver the judgment says:—"The learned counsel for the accused persons have suggested that Dina Nath has from time to time and as he was supplied by the police with additional items of information, which came to light as the investigation proceeded, elaborated and added materially to the statements made by him to Mr. Tollinton and to Mr. Connolly during the inquiry. I confess I have not been able to discover any such material elaboration. All essential facts were stated to Mr. Tollinton. And as regards details which came out at subsequent stages of the trial it must be borne in mind that on the 24th February 1914 Dina Nath was himself narrating from the general history of the conspiracy with special reference to the Lahore bomb outrage. Before Mr. Connolly he was examined by counsel for the Crown who would, in the natural course of things, get more a detailed account from him by questioning him on various points and in the session court all the more important additional details were brought out not invariably to the benefit of the accused persons by their own counsel by cross-examination."

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE.

Dealing with the police the judge remarked:—"It is suggested that the whole case against Amirchand, Abad Behari, Hanwant Sahai, Balraj, Balmukand, Basant Kumar and Charan Das is the outcome of a wicked plot on the part of the police in general, and of the C. I. Department in particular; that subordinate officers of the C.I.D. were much chagrined at their inability to trace the perpetrators of the Delhi and Lahore bomb outrages and realising that this failure on their part reflected seriously upon their efficiency devised a plan whereby through the agency of their spy Rash Bihari Bose (who was thereafter to be put forward as the leader of a dangerous anarchical society) literature and articles of incriminating character were to be foisted upon unsuspecting persons. In my opinion Mr. Petrie has satisfactorily explained the delay in effecting searches and I cannot for a moment entertain the suggestion that he would have lent himself to despicable trickery of the kind suggested. Nor can I believe that an officer of his standing and experience would have failed to discover the plot if his subordinates had attempted to delude him by secretly and without his knowledge concocting any such scheme."

Referring to the article in the English papers mentioned by Mr. Broadway the Judge made the following observation:—"The judgment of the Additional Sessions Judge was delivered on 5th October, 1914, and it is obvious both from that fact and from the letter itself that at the time when it was written the writer had before him merely a Reuter's cablegram giving the results of the learned judge's findings and the sentences awarded to various accused persons whom he convicted, and that he did not consider it necessary to defer his criticisms until he had an opportunity of reading the judgment. The letter in fact is a somewhat puerile and prejudiced attempt of a partisan ignorant of law and procedure to vindicate his friends and so far as its author is concerned might well be treated with contempt. But there was no possible excuse for the editors of the two papers whose publication of this letter at the time when the case was still "sub judice" (as even in absence of appeals by the convicts, the three capital sentences had necessarily to come before this court for confirmation) amounted to a gross violation of the accepted canons of respectable journalism. We can only regret our inability to do more than to express in the strongest terms possible our disapproval of this action on their part."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

Lieutenant-Col. G. F. White to be Inspector of Territorial Artillery, Northern Group.

Temporary Major R. A. Cassels, 32nd Lancers, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Adjutant-General's Branch, vice Lt. Col. L. C. Jones vacated.

Captain P. M. Medill, R.M.A., to be Staff Officer, to Inspector of Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery for the season 1914-15.

Lt.-Col. C. H. Moore, D.S.O., to be Supply and Transport Officer, 1st Class.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TREATY OF COMMERCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

A press communiqué states:—A Convention has been signed and brought into force extending to British India the Anglo-Italian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, of June 15, 1883.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses scratched after publication of the Handicap are printed in Italics.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.

Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Arthur B	9 10	*Cap and Gown*	8 2
Bachelors		Criton	8 1
Wedding	9 9	Royal Sym	8 1
Cider	9 5	Refresher	7 10
Kempion	9 0	Coat of Arms	7 8
St. Andrews	8 12	Cherrywood	7 6
Matchlock	8 12	Miss Drake	7 5
Mayfowl	8 10	Soultline	7 1
Le Soleil	8 9	Molly S.	6 0
Volsloane	8 7	Spring Daisy	6 0

If top weight accepting is under 9-7 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (straight).

Lady Muriel	9 7	Seigneurie	8 5
Lady James	9 4	*Gipsy's Advice*	8 4
Smirk	9 4	*Molly S.*	7 12
Corridor	9 2	Veera	7 12
Lola	8 12	*Sly Kiss*	7 8
Borgie	8 12	Impecunious	7 5
Arkangelo	8 9	Pension	6 9
Tartania	8 9	Pastel	6 0
Ute	8 5		

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1½ Miles.

DIVISION I.

Burg	9 5	Buttercup	8 6
Bhatty Chief	9 2	Ajmer	8 3
Dardanelles	9 2	Excelsior	8 0
Nawabzada	9 0	*Ata Allah*	7 13
Best Chance	8 12	Abdul Azi z	7 13
Malacca	8 12	*Rashid Pasha*	7 11
Maidania	8 11	Alwar	7 7
Sweden	8 11		

DIVISION II.

Good Gold	9 10	Rag Time	8 8
Lot	9 10	Malayeb	7 12
Clarenceux	9 7	Victory	7 10
Mars	9 5	Nasirabad	7 9
Guinea Merchant	8 13	*Revivor*	7 3
Last Chance	8 12	Powerful	6 7
Khedavi Miseer	8 10	Jemadar	6 3

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYAT CUP.

The first game connected with the Marryat Cup, the Bombay Gymkhana Championship, was played yesterday and a very close thing it proved to be. Two admittedly good exponents of the game were opposed to one another, and though the first set went by a large margin to Nicholson, he lost the next two and the match. There was rather a high breeze which occasionally blew the dust up annoyingly, but the court is well encugh guarded to prevent it interfering much with the play.

Both players resorted to much the same tactics, relying mainly on long driving from the back of the court. Nicholson came up to the net more often than did his opponent, on which occasions Kemble seemed to find it difficult to avoid him, and himself was weak when there, which was seldom. Though he showed a distinct weakness in his back-hand strokes, Kemble usually found time to get round and take them the other way. He played the more open game, and in the latter stages played as well as Nicholson, who had been superior in that department. The latter began to rely more on steadiness and returned far less strongly than the winner, who was wisely not to be drawn into too wild and erratic play. As remarked, it was well contested and the winner undoubtedly deserved to move into the second round.

On opening, Nicholson ran off the first three games, lost one, then took the next three. In the second Kemble won the first, each winning his service for the first four games. Kemble then served very well, and with strong driving took the four last games. The third saw Kemble start well again, each winning his service for the first six games, when three all was called. Here, however, Kemble reasserted himself and with three consecutive games went to set and match.

Result:—

T. A. Kemble beat M. F. Nicholson, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

There was a good attendance at a meeting of the above Club held at Mahim on Sunday last. The first event on the programme was a 10 bird handicap Sweep which was won by C. R. Duncan with 7 kills and 3 handicap, A. Leeson with 9 kills taking second prize.

Another Sweep under similar conditions was won by R. E. Braithwaite with 4 kills and 4 handicap, C. R. Duncan coming second.

The Tyros Cup with optional Sweep added was the next event. In this competion a kill with the first barrel counted 3 points, and with the 2nd barrel 2 points. A. Leeson with 9 kills, of 25 points, was top scorer but being ineligible to compete for the Cup, took the Sweepstake. W. Fraser with 23 points inclusive of handicap winning the Cup, closely followed by R. E. Braithwaite.

Entries were then taken for a sweep at unknown traps and angles which resulted in some close shooting. A. W. Noble with 7 kills and 1 handicap and R. E. Braithwaite with 5 kills and 3 handicap tieing for the first prize and on shooting off the tie A. W. Noble was the winner.

A Spoon shoot came next in which R. Kennedy with 7 kills and 3 handicap returned a possible and annexed the spoon, A. Leeson with 8 kills taking second prize.

A Double Rise competition at five pairs of birds, followed, R. E. Braithwaite with 6 kills and 3 handicap being a somewhat easy winner, second prize being divided between D. W. Johnstone and A. W. Noble.

Two handicaps by Distance Sweeps at unknown traps and angles which were won by A. Leeson brought a successful meeting to a close.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 12, 1915.

A CASE FOR THE NEW ANGLE OF VISION.

In the current number of "India" there is an article on "Capital Punishment Procedure in India," which happens to have arrived in this country at a very opportune moment. Sir Henry Cotton deals principally with the question of appeals against acquittal, which sometimes result in a man, who has passed through the ordeal of being tried for his life and acquitted, being sometime afterwards convicted and condemned to death on the same set of facts and the same record by a different court. Everyone remembers the circumstances of the notorious Sitapur case, which undoubtedly considerably shocked public opinion in England. In that case certain men were tried for murder and acquitted. After an interval of five months these men were rearrested, at the instance of the Local Government, and retried by the High Court, on the record of the Sessions Judge alone, and two of them were sentenced to death, a third being sentenced to transportation for life. A prayer for clemency was withheld from the Government of India under a rule that such petitions must reach the Government in time to allow forty-eight hours for consideration, and the two men were hanged without their petition for a reprieve even being allowed to go before the Viceroy. The result of the agitation which arose in Parliament over that case was an alteration of the rule, and it has now been made clear that a petition for mercy must invariably be forwarded, if it relates to a case in which the death sentence has been passed by a High Court on an appeal preferred by Government against an acquittal in a lower court. But that is not enough.

A sweeping reform of the law is required in regard to the present practice of appeals against acquittal and for enhancement of sentence. Sir Henry Cotton remarks that the provision was introduced into the Indian law to meet the class of cases in which Europeans have been acquitted when they ought to have been convicted of offences against natives of India. Whether that be so or not, the principle is in any case bad and thoroughly opposed to the spirit and traditions of British justice. The plea of *autrefois acquit* is sacred in English law and a principle in law that is held sacred in England, ought to be equally sacred wherever British courts of justice are held; and the sacredness of the principle, in this instance, is not lessened or affected by the fact that it is question of appeal on the same facts and not an attempt to re-prosecute on new facts. But whatever the intention of the provision may have been, the result has been, as might have been expected, to place in the hands of the Executive a power which has been used in a way that we have no hesitation in saying would be regarded as odious by the majority of Englishmen in England, and is certainly regarded with abhorrence by the people of this country. "An appeal against acquittal," says Sir Henry Cotton, "does not sound very pleasant on English ears." It should sound less pleasant when it is practised under the auspices of an English government in English courts of law. We wonder how many Englishmen in England are aware that such a law exists in India and is constantly put in force; and that it applies to murder cases so that a person who has been acquitted by one Court can, on the same record and without further evidence, be sentenced to be hanged by another. Mr. Swift Macneill in his correspondence with the India Office on the Sitapur case elicited the distressing fact that in ten years, from 1901 to 1911, no fewer than 26 Indians who had been tried and acquitted on charges of murder, had subsequently on appeals preferred by Government against the orders of acquittal, been convicted of a capital offence, sentenced to death and actually executed. We ask what would be the effect of one such case in England? Suppose such a law were passed by the House of Commons in a moment of mental aberration,—and the supposition is not possible under any other condition;—suppose that under the law a person who had been tried for murder at the Old Bailey and acquitted was afterwards sentenced to be hanged by the Court of Criminal Appeal on a reversal of the decision of the lower court at the instance of the Crown? The execution would never take place. The public conscience would be shocked and roused beyond measure and the Home Secretary would be compelled by the pressure of public opinion to advise the Sovereign to exercise the prerogative of mercy. And the experiment would never be repeated. Yet in India under the administration of British justice 25 Indians were hanged in this way in ten years! And it is safe to say that not in a single instance was the appeal against the verdict of a jury acquitting in a spirit of prejudice, or for political or religious reasons, but by a Sessions judge, experienced and more or less trained in the administration of the law. It must not be supposed that these occurrences do not shock the sentiment and strain the loyalty of people in this country any more than they would do in England. They are merely accepted in the spirit of submission and dead hope belonging to a people who are not their own law makers and have grown inured to the inflexibility of a hard executive adminstration. The reform can only come by an appeal to the humanity and sense of justice of the British public. Is it too much to hope, that when this question is brought before Parliament again, as we trust it will be, the new angle of vision will enable the House of Commons to view it from the Indian standpoint and in the English spirit?

Sir Henry Cotton expresses the opinion that it would be found on enquiry that there is no uniformity of procedure among the different High Courts, and says he would be surprised to learn that any one of the 26 cases referred to occurred in Bengal. During the many years he was Secretary to the Government of Bengal no appeal against acquittal in a murder case was ever preferred to the High Court. And he notices with particular satisfaction that Mr. Justice Fletcher, in the Calcutta High Court the other day summarily rejected an appeal of this nature which had been presented before him by the newly formed Government of Behar and Orissa. As a matter of fact most of these cases occur in provinces where the upper courts are of lower status than a High Court, such as the Punjab and Burma where the Chief Courts are often presided over by Civilian judges, though two very painful cases have occurred recently in Madras. In the Punjab Chief Court on Tuesday, in their judgment in the appeals in the Delhi conspiracy case the judges accepted the appeal against the acquittal of one of the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life, the revision application against another was accepted and he was sentenced to death. We are not concerned at the moment to discuss the merits of this case, but we cannot too strongly express the opinion that this sentence ought not to be carried out. It is, as Sir Henry Cotton says, monstrous that a man who has been acquitted on a capital charge should be dragged to a Court of Appeal, presided over by a judge who is not a lawyer, called upon to show cause why he should not be hanged, and ultimately sentenced to death. The principle is odious to a proper sense of justice and the fact is odious to all humane sentiment. "It might be thought," says Sir Henry Cotton, "that no judges in appeal would go so far as to sentence to death a prisoner who had once been tried for his life, on the same charge and on the same evidence, and had been acquitted. But such things are done, and apparently done often." And to drive home the fact the arrival of his article in India is marked by the judgment of the Chief Court of the Punjab in the Delhi conspiracy case. Sir Henry Cotton urges that the power to impose the death penalty on appeal or in revision should be taken away from appellate courts. But it is necessary, we think, to go further than this and abolish the appeal against acquittal and enhancement of sentences by appellate courts altogether.

Notes of the Day.

The Demonstration in the Prussian Diet.

The scenes which marked the opening of the Prussian Diet were not altogether unexpected, for the unseen hand has been writing on the wall since the retreat from the Marne, and when in the Reichstag the Budget was introduced about four months ago Herr Liebenecht refused to support the Government, in spite of the fact that in the earlier days of the campaign, he had done so. Prior to the collapse of the march on Paris, the Socialist groups in Germany were carried away by a wave of patriotism, based mainly on lack of proper information as to the causes of the war. The German people one and all believed two things, primarily, that Paris would fall within a month, secondly, that the war was brought about by Russia; and, thirdly, that Russia had been instigated by England. The first belief was absolutely dissipated when the German armies were driven back to the Aisne. The falsehood of the second is now dawning on the people in general and especially the Socialists, owing to the amazing self-contradictions and prevarication which have marked all the inspired utterances of Prussian Ministers. They have alternately been told that it was Russia, France and then England who caused the war, whilst the Prussian Blue-books have alternately negatived these statements. Again the obvious, if silent, disapprobation of German methods evinced by neutrals must be known in Germany in spite of the vigorous control of the press.

German Socialists and the International Syndicates.

We were told a few days ago that the Scandinavian Socialist syndicates had invited neutrals to send delegates for a Conference, whilst a little earlier it was announced that a movement was on foot in Holland for co-operating with German Socialistic groups with a view to stopping the war. Neither of these two announcements has been taken very seriously and in the case of the first only the Dutch consented to send representatives. But if by any chance there is any truth whatsoever in the existence in neutral neighbouring countries of a propaganda among the Socialistic syndicates, we may expect that an attempt will be made by their German colleagues to join hands.

The State of Hungary.

A telegram states that Baron Burian, the new Austro-Hungarian Minister, has been memorialised by the people of various parts of Hungary, calling his attention to the pitiful conditions which prevail in their country and praying him to sue for peace, if famine and revolution are to be avoided. From all the reports which have leaked out from time to time, the situation on the lower Danube must be terrible by now. Apart from the terrors of the winter which is very severe in these parts, the Magyars find themselves, owing to the selfishness of their German partners, inadequately provided for against invasion by the enemy or what may even be worse,—internal strife. Revolutions in Hungary are too awful for description and in the past have been replicas of the reign of terror. There is only one way in which the Magyars can nullify this peril and we believe that sooner or later they will adopt it.

Cleansing the Turf.

We are as yet unacquainted with the circumstances under which the licenses of two leading jockeys have been withdrawn by the Calcutta Turf Club and we have no material therefore to comment on the decision. But the public will welcome in this, and in the action taken by the Western India Turf Club against an owner and a jockey, an indication that the Racing Executives in the two Presidencies are rising to a sense of their responsibilities in regard to certain very questionable practices which have obviously been prevalent. Our racing reports have over and over again drawn attention to incidents which urgently demanded enquiry and drastic action on the part of the Stewards, but these gentlemen have hitherto been supine in their attitude towards occurrences which the merest tyro in racing matters could recognise as indicating that horses were often not being run, as they ought to be run in all clean sport, with the object of winning, but in order to delude the public into putting their money on them, while the race was intended to be won by an inferior animal. This sort of thing has enjoyed so much immunity that certain owners, trainers and jockeys have lost all sense of respect either for the authorities of the Turf or for the public, by whose patronage they exist, and have gone to the uttermost lengths in their sublime audacity and disregard for anything but the one object of making the game pay. Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the cases we have referred to above, we cannot but express our satisfaction that the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club are at length moving in the matter, and we trust they will not be deterred from dealing drastically with every case in which questionable conduct is brought home.

The Health of Bombay.

The health returns of the City for the past week disclose a slight increase in the bill of mortality in comparison with the week previous, but the death-rate was nothing compared to that experienced during the corresponding week of 1914, when the total number of deaths stood at 704 against 412 last week. How fortunate we are this year is to be seen from the fact that the average weekly total in the past quinquennium was as high as 702. Last week the death-rate amounted to 21.87, as against 37.37 of 1914 and 37.28, the quinquennial mean. Plague registered 6 attacks and 5 deaths last week, being each 3 more than in the previous week. One plague case turned out to be an imported one. Small-pox registered 24 attacks and 2 deaths, which is an increase in the number of attacks, but a decrease in the number of deaths. Cholera was completely absent as in the week previous. As regards other ailments, we find that malarial fever accounted for 3 deaths, enteric 2, bowel complaints 41, phthisis including tubercle of lung 31, other tubercular affection 4, diseases of the respiratory system 118, diseases of the nervous system 23, old age and anaemia 42 and premature birth 7. The total number of births during the week was 385.

Juvenile Criminals.

Neither the original founders of the "ragged school" of 1843 nor Mr. David Sassoon who, in 1857, so munificently endowed the institution with a local habitation and with sinews for maintenance, could have realised that the school would develop into the present widely useful institution, which could send up 12 of its inmates for the First Grade Art Examination, six of whom would pass the test successfully, as did the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution last year. The Reformatory which held its annual prize-giving ceremony on Wednesday under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, was removed two years ago from its original but ill-suited premises in Chunam Kiln Road in the heart of the city to a healthy and undisturbed locality in Matunga. Though the management complains that the transference has entailed fewer orders being registered for the goods turned out by the inmates, on the whole the change has done good to the institution, in point of both healthy and peaceful surroundings, which are very desirable in such an institution. From the Report of the Reformatory read by Col. Lloyd Jones, we gather that the total number of boys in it in 1913-14 was 241, seven of whom were private apprentices. In the course of the year 38 were admitted under the orders of the Presidency magistrates and the number discharged was 33. It appears that during the period of its existence, the Reformatory has trained and discharged no less than 3,000 boys, all of whom were well-equipped for earning an honest livelihood.

The Problem of a Proper Calling.

We notice that the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill raised the important question as to what should be taught to these youngsters. One of the obvious replies would be, in view of the pecular circumstances of the caste-system in India, that that calling would be best which is usually adopted by the parents of the particular boy of the section of the community to which he belongs. But if the boy shows a liking or aptitude for any particular line, it should be the endeavour of the Institute to encourage such tendencies and we believe this is usually done. We have already referred to the University Graduates turned out by the Reformatory last year, and we find also that two boys were successful in the Third Grade Art examination. The Borstal system which has achieved so much success in some of the Western countries, and which the authorities in India are also anxious to adopt, will do much to solve this question in a satisfactory manner. What these juveniles must be made to realise is that they are not past the hope of redemption, and this can be done best by reminding them least of their "crimes" and teaching them to behave like ordinary youngsters, through a course of industrial and educational training and recreations likely to distract their thoughts from working in undesirable directions. It is, naturally, mainly a psychological problem, how best to achieve this, but considerable progress has been made in Western institutions in this direction which can very well be adopted in the reformatory institutions of this country. It is very gratifying to note that the institution, over which Colonel Lloyd Jones presides, is following the right lines.

Yesterday's Corporation Meeting.

It was with an air of relief that the President of the Bombay Corporation announced rather more than half-way through the meeting yesterday afternoon:—"That finishes the December agenda." When the Corporation met they had to start on the February agenda, and as they had still two agendas left unfinished on their hands, and there was no prospect of getting through the third, there was a possibility, that, if one of the two that had "lagged superfluous on the stage" was not got through yesterday things might become a little confusing. Therefore, having dealt for forty minutes or so with non-contentious recommendations from the Standing Committee, in the February list of business, the meeting harked back to the December agenda and to the unfinished discussion on Mr. Baptista's proposal to extend the franchise to tenants paying not less than thirty rupees per month rent. Eventually the amendment moved by Mr. Navalkar to refer the matter to a Committee, was carried, and the December agenda was declared at an end.

Set-Backs Amendment Postponed.

From December the Corporation passed on to January, and took up the discussion on the Budget. The one remaining amendment which is expected to occupy at least one meeting,—that with regard to the acquisition of plots of land for set-backs, which provides that property assessed at more than Rs. 5,000 shall not be acquired by the Commissioner without the previous sanction of the Corporation,—was postponed owing to the absence of the mover, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and rapid progress was made for some time with uncontested items in the Budget. The procedure was the same in each case, and it became quite monotonous to hear Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, say: "I propose that the Budget estimate of expenditure, etc., etc.," followed immediately by the Chairman's invariable formula: "If no other Councillor wishes to address the meeting, I'll put it to the vote." So monotonous did it become, indeed, that it was quite a relief when an item was reached on which notice of an amendment had been given.

Two Sorts of Music.

This was in connection with the expenditure on the maintenance of public gardens, and Mr. P. C. Sethna moved that the estimate be increased by Rs. 5,000, to be spent on extra bands. Mr. Sethna having stated his reasons for moving the amendment, Dr. Sukhia rose and in his best economy-is-*the* policy manner, gravely warned the meeting of the danger of frittering away money on luxuries. Money was so tight that every pie they could husband they should, was the burden of his song,—and he played on that string for some minutes. Then Mr. Wacha said a few words which had the effect of convulsing the House. They heared every week in that hall, he said, some magnificent music. He did not think they needed a brass band there. "I obtain great intellectual pleasure from the music of Dr. Sukhia and others," he added, amidst a roar of laughter in which Dr. Sukhia himself joined. The Commissioner then opposed the proposal, but did it in a way which suggested that he did not greatly care whether it were passed or not, and this paved the way for another interesting incident.

An Interesting Episode.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was the hero of this episode. As Chairman of the Standing Committee it had been his business to move that the original estimate be approved, and he quite shocked the sticklers for procedure by getting up at the end of the debate and speaking in favour of an amendment to his own proposition. And not only did he speak in favour of it, but he boldly expressed his intention of voting for it. Here was a nice state of affairs, thought the sticklers before-mentioned. A man actually to say he was going to vote against a proposition he had moved himself! Unthinkable! The inevitable "point of order" was raised by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, who pointed out the enormity of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's offence, and asked the President, in effect, if not in actual words: Could such things be? Several other members rose to explain what Mr. Jehangir might have done and still have kept in order, but the President silenced them by saying that such things could be; in other words, that Mr. Jehangir was quite in order. And then the latter got his own back on his critics,—if such an expressive phrase be permitted,—by saying: "As I am in order I won't say anything further." And, after all the amendment was lost!

Official and Personal.

Sir Harcourt Butler and Mr. Sharp, Secretary Education Department, are proceeding on Friday to Lucknow where they will discuss questions relating to the Benares University with the Sub-Committee of the University Society with a view to the introduction of a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council during the current session.

The funeral of late Mr. L. J. P. Jolly took place this morning. Mr. E. H. P. Jolly of the Bombay Civil Service who arrived yesterday followed the hearse in a motor car with the Hon. Mr. Alan Butterworth and Mrs. Butterworth to Kilpaunk Cemetery.

Prince Dhairyashil, youngest son of H. H. the Gaekwar while engaged in a paper chase fell from his hore, his right ankle being sprained.. He had fever after the fall but he is now doing better.

The services of the Hon. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., on relief is appointed to be Collector of Poona, vice Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

TRAMCAR RULES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Tramway Company have put slipp boards of "in" and "out" on the outside of every car. Yesterday I noticed many educated people getting into the car by any door, and also alighting as they liked. But not a single conducter restricted them from doing so.. I myself had to get down twice and wait for 15 minutes, as I did not infringe the new rules of the Company; but on the other hand the people who got into the car by the front door got nice seats. Will the Company ask their servants to stick to the rules or abolish them at once? The Company should understand that the people who follow the rules have to suffer much while the infringers get comfort.—Yours, etc.

K. D. R.

Feb. 11.

Lord Lamington has wired to Sir D. J. Tata, Chairman of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, congratulating him on the commencement of the supply of power by the Company to Bombay Mills and wishing success to the Company.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARY'S PLIGHT

TURKISH VESSELS SUNK.

PRUSSIAN SOCIALISTS' PLAIN TALKING.

GERMANS DISILLUSIONED IN POLAND.

The latest Russian communiqué reports that fighting continues in East Prussia. The Russians are pressing the enemy in the Carpathians and continue to progress. A pessimistic Austrian communiqué admits that the Russians are strongly pressing against the Dukla Pass and that the remainder of the Russian front is so strongly fortified that Austrian operations are rendered slow. Heavy fighting and bitter difficulties, the communiqué adds, are being experienced.

According to a Vienna message several Hungarian Deputies have memorialised Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, begging him to intercede for peace, owing to the deplorable conditions in Hungary, the danger of famine and internal revolution.

Though German headquarters are silent regarding the recent developments on the Polish front special correspondents are being allowed to speak of the difficulties of the fighting which they say have foiled German expectations.

It is officially reported from Petrograd that Russian destroyers in the Black Sea have bombarded three batteries at Trebizond and destroyed three bridges at Platana and Rize. They have also sunk fifty sailing ships.

At the opening of the Prussian Diet, the President admitted that Germany's sacrifices were being augmented and they were still a long way from their aims. He concluded with a great appeal for unity. The socialist leader Herr Hirsch demanded a reform of the policy and declared that the termination of the war was demanded by all peoples. An appeal by a Conservative for unity was interrupted by Herr Liebknecht with the retort, "You have no right to speak in the name of the people," which was followed by great commotion.

Speaking in the Duma the Premier said that the Russian people now were absolutely convinced of the final triumph of the Allies, and dwelt on the unanimity which would continue till victory was assured. He added: "We have not yet exerted our full strength." In the course of the proceedings members of the Duma frequently cheered the British, French Japanese ambassadors in the gallery.

It is announced that another despatch from Sir John French will shortly be issued.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS.

REVOLUTION EXPECTED IN HUNGARY.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS HURL BACK HUGE GERMAN FORCES.

MOUNTAIN SLOPES LITTERED WITH GERMAN DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10.

Official details of the desperate fighting of Koziomoko are to hand. The Germans began to concentrate on the night of the 7th instant, and opened an irresistible offensive at daybreak. No losses in the Russians' foremost ranks could arrest the succeeding ranks, and the attacks were supported by the fiercest fire from the Russian heavy guns. The enemy once succeeded in capturing an important height, but was ejected by bayonet charges. Nevertheless the attacks followed without cessation. Enormous forces of Germans towards evening captured a high position, and were only dislodged after a desperate fight when all their strength had been exhausted in obstinate resistance to our general counter-attack, which was accompanied by unprecedented bayonet fighting.

All the mountain slopes were littered with German dead. Over a thousand dead were counted on the front of a single Russian battalion.

RUSSIANS STILL PRESSING FORWARD.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.

A communiqué says:—

Fighting continues at Lasdehnen, Rogupenen and Arsobalia in East Prussia. Nothing important has occured elsewhere on the right bank or left bank of the Vistula.

The Russians are pressing the enemy in the districts of Dukline, Lupkow and Usjok in the Carpathians and continue to progress. We have captured another 1,523 prisoners, severely mitrailleuses and one mortar..

GERMANS DISILLUSIONED.

SOME TRUTHS ABOUT POLAND PUBLISHED,

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10.

The Germans are hearing some truth regarding the situation in Poland. Special correspondents are being allowed to speak of the difficulties of the fighting and the terrible conditions of alternating mud and frost, which they say have foiled German expectations.

They also refer to the ferocity of the Russian counter-attacks. German headquarters, however, are silent regarding the recent developments on the Polish front.

HUNGARY WANTS PEACE.

DANGER OF FAMINE AND REVOLUTION

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

VIENNA, Feb. 10.

Several Hungarian deputies have memorialised Baron Burian, the Premier, begging him to intercede for peace, owing to the deplorable conditions in Hungary, the danger of famine and internal revolution.

AUSTRIAN PESSIMISM.

BITTER DIFFICULTIES BEING EXPERIENCED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10.

A pessimistic Austrian communiqué says: Deep snow in the Carpathians greatly impedes marching and fighting. It admits that the Russians are strongly pressing against the Dukla Pass and that the remainder of the Russian front is so strongly fortified that Austrian operations are rendered slow.

Heavy fighting and bitter difficulties, the communiqué adds, are being experienced. "We must be contented to press the enemy back step by step and repel attempts to break through without weakening the remainder of our front."

ENEMY'S CAPTURED VESSELS

109 IN UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Churchill stated in the Commons that Britain had 109 enemy vessels in the United Kingdom. Those not engaged in Government service were pursuing ordinary trade.

KAISER LEAVES FOR WILHELMSHAVEN

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A Berlin telegram reports that the Kaiser has hurriedly left for Wilhelmshaven.

UNANIMITY OF THE ALLIES.

TO CONTINUE TILL VICTORY IS ASSURED.

STATEMENTS IN THE DUMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10, 6-10 a.m.

Speaking in the Duma, the Premier, M. Gremykin, said that the Russian people now were absolutely convinced of the final triumph of the Allies. He said: "We have not yet exerted our full strength."

M. Sazonoff dwelt on the unanimity of the Allies, which would continue till victory was assured. He emphasised the cordiality of Russia's relations with Greece and Rumania, and referred to the fact that the public opinion of non-combatant countries, whose interests were on the side of the Entente, were already pronounced in favour of embracing the cause of Russia and the Allies, but it was for their Governments alone to take the final decision, and not to miss the opportunity of realising their national aspirations.

He added that British and Russian relations regarding Persia were more cordial than ever.

He also paid a tribute to the co-operation of Japan, whose relations with China were not contrary to Russian interests.

M. Sazonoff hoped shortly to announce the conclusion of a triple Russo-Chinese-Mongolian treaty.

In the course of the proceedings members of the Duma frequently cheered the British, French and Japanese Ambassadors in the gallery.

CORDIAL GREETINGS TO ALLIES.

RESOLUTION IN THE DUMA.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10.

The enthusiasm in the Duma yesterday was in great contrast to the spirit prevailing in the Prussian Diet.

The Duma passed an unanimous resolution saluting the glorious exploits of the soldiers and sailors and sending the most cordial greetings to the Allies; further declaring the inflexible determination of Russia to carry on the war till conditions should be imposed on the enemy assuring the peace of Europe and restoration of right and justice.

The speakers on behalf of the peasants said the latter were willing to make any sacrifice to remove the German menace.

£ 1,400,000 PER DAY.

RUSSIA'S WAR BUDGET.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the Duma the Council of the Empire voted the Budget.

In the course of the debate it was announced that the war was costing Russia 1,400,000 sterling per day.

Russian trade, it was further announced, was operating practically unchanged.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALLIES.

LANDON Feb. 10.

M. Delcassé has left for Paris. Interviewed by Reuter's representative he said that his visit had confirmed the complete agreement between the Allied Governments.

HURRICANE IN SAMOA.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A hurricane in Samoa has razed every house in the Manua Islands to the ground. No lives were lost.

THE WILHELMINA'S CARGO.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the Commons Mr. Primrose announced that an inquiry was being made into the nature of the Wilhelmina's cargo.

BREAD DEARER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

The loaf is one cent dearer.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN BLACK SEA.

BATTERIES AT TREBIZOND BOMBARDED.

FIFTY SAILING SHIPS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Feb 10.

It is officially stated that Russian destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded three batteries at Trebizond and destroyed three bridges at Platana and Rize.

They further sank fifty sailing ships.

TURKISH OFFICERS' COMPLAINTS.

HIGH-SALARIED GERMANS.

SOFIA, Feb. 10.

A number of Turkish officers have been caught in Constantinople in a private house drafting complaints against the high salaries received by German officers compared with those of Turkish officers.

INGENIOUS STEEL BOATS.

CAPTURED FROM THE TURKS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The British captured in Egypt some wonderful steel boats in which the Turks had expected to navigate the Suez Canal. They are extremely light and carry forty men. They contained the water supply across the desert and could also be used as a pontoon bridge.

GERMANS IN JAPAN.

STRICTER DISCIPLINE TO BE ENFORCED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

TOKIO, Feb. 10.

The Cabinet has decided that in view of the excessive privileges demanded by German and Austrian prisoners in Japan, stricter discipline will be enforced. Any attempts to spread prejudicial reports will be punished, while Germans resident in Japan will be supervised more closely. Those guilty of acts and responsible for publications calculated to disturb the peace and injure relations between Japan and America and other countries, will be deported to Berlin.

THE TATA SCHEME.

A REMARKABLE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Times" in an editorial says that the inauguration of the sign to the whole of the inauguration of the hydro-electric power scheme in the mountains of Bombay in a sign to the whole world of India's steadiness, and sets the seal on a remarkable enterprise, which for boldness and enterprise is perhaps unequalled in modern industrial progress. It derives additional importance from the fact that the whole enterprise was carried out by Indians. The "Times" asks, "What will German professors say of such a noteworthy event after the war."

A CHINESE PORCELAIN DEAL.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S COLLECTION SOLD FOR £800,000.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Duveen Brothers have bought Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection of Chinese porcelain for eight hundred thousand sterling.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

A PROTRACTED SITTING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

After fifty-four hours continuous session the Senate adjourned to Thursday with the Ships Purchase Bill still before the body.

DEATH OF COLONEL M. RICKETTS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The death is announced of Colonel Montague Ricketts.

UPROAR IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

SOCIALISTS REFUSE TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

"TERMINATION OF WAR DEMANDED BY ALL PEOPLES."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.

At the opening of the Prussian Diet, the President admitted that Germany's sacrifices were being augmented. "We are still a long way from our aims," he said. "We are fighting for our economic and cultural future." He concluded with a great appeal for unity.

The Minister of Finance dwelt on the unprecedented magnitude of the task of buying up the German stocks of corn, but said that England must not starve the Germans and force them to a disgraceful peace. It was then that the Socialist, Herr Hirsch, rose and refused further to support the Government, demanding reforms. Herr Liebknecht folowing, an exciting uproar ensued.

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

At the opening of the Prussian Diet, there was a crowded attendance. The Socialist, Herr Hirsch, demanded a reform of the policy, and declared that the termination of the war was demanded by all peoples.

A Conservative then appealed for unity, whereupon the Socialist, Herr Liebknecht interrupted: "You have no right to speak in the name of the people." Great commotion followed.

ATTACKING THE KAISER.

GERMAN SOCIALIST PAPER SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

"The Gotha," a Socialist newspaper, has been suppressed for an article attacking the Kaiser.

GERMAN MENACE TO NEUTRALS,

AMERICA WANTS FURTHER INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The Government intends to ask Germany for additional information regarding the method Germany expects will determine the character of a vessel in the war area.

It will also ask that every effort be made to verify the identify of ships flying neutral flags and respect paid to the safety of Americans.

The newspapers of the United States are still angry and insist that Germany must be forced to respect international law. They emphasise that whatever the German leadership may be the German people will presently be as censorious as anybody else of many things which have happened.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES NEGOTIATING.

HAGUE, Feb. 10.

The Scandinavian countries are negotiating with regard to Germany's threat to neutral shipping.

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.

Discussing the English blockade of Germany, the "Cologne Gazette" says that no English realise that the first to suffer will be the 600,000 prisoners confined in Germany, and the population of occupied Belgium.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Churchill informed Mr. Watt that Germany had twenty-eight submarines at the outbreak of the war; also sixteen under construction and six building for foreign Powers.

AWARDS TO THE NAVY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Admiralty is completing medal rolls for the Navy, but the participation of the Royal Indian Marine is a question for the India Office.

ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS.

ENEMY'S MINES EXPLODED.

RHEIMS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Feb. 11.

Last evening's communiqué said:—

We exploded three mines on Tuesday night at La Boiselle and occupied the cavities caused by the explosion, despite a counter-attack which we repulsed with the bayonet.

In Argonne there have been cannonade and bomb dropping on both sides, particularly in the region of Polante and Bagatelle.

The Germans made a violent but fruitless attack on the work at Marie Therese.

Our outposts easily repulsed a German attack in Lorraine on the north side of the Parroy Forest.

The small affair at Manonviller ended in our Hussars pursuing the enemy.

An attack by the Germans at Fontenelle in the Vosges was repulsed.

PARIS, Feb. 10.

A communiqué says:—

Artillery engagements of some intensity have occurred. A small infantry affair took place north-east of Manonviller. Our detachment drove back the enemy's posts from Remam Bois.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The Germans again bombarded Rheims, and killed a woman and a boy.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S DESPATCHES.

ANOTHER TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY

LONDON, Feb. 10.

In the Lords to-day Lord Beauchamp announced that another despatch from Field Marshal Sir John French would shortly be issued.

ARMY ESTIMATES ADOPTED

THREE MILLION MEN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The House of Commons to-day unanimously adopted the Army Estimates for three million men.

BOER REBEL LEADER'S "TREACHERY."

ALLEGED TERMS WITH UNION OFFICERS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

With regard to its announcement of the execution of Maritz the "Pretoria News" adds that Maritz had asked the Union officers whether his life would be spared if he surrendered. He was told that on no conditions could that be granted.

Maritz left on the understanding that besides surrendering himself he should try to bring in the German Artillery.

The "Pretoria News' gives a new version of the fight at Kakamas. It says that Maritz was leading the Germans there when his treachery was discovered and the German Artillery was only extricated with the greatest difficulty and severe loss.

EFFECT OF NAVAL PRESSURE

JUNE-CRUCIAL MONTH FOR GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—International jurists agree that Britain's conduct in the war has been correct, even generous to Germany. The enemy having failed to achieve a short and successful war is now faced with the consequences of his own ruthless conduct since in case of defeat Germany would have to answer for her deeds. She is feeling the effects of sea pressure. Her blockading proclamation is mainly an intimidation to neutrals. Germany cannot stop our supplies but hopes to frighten shipowners from trading to British ports. Her object is to divert supplies to herself through neutral ports as she finds neutrals becoming generally not helpful in furnishing her with contraband. Piracy is the only safe means left to her of influencing neutral shipping as she will not risk her fleet to capture prizes and take them safely to port. It is believed she intends to keep her fleet intact as a card to play at the peace conference and to start after the war with a strong navy. She had calculated to win by land and preserve her ships. It is understood that her complaint of her people being starved has been answered in one case by the reminder that her fleet exists to protect her commerce and ensure food-supply. If she will not use her fleet rightly no act of outlaw on the seas by submarines will be condoned. German stocks are automatically dwindling. The city estimates June as a crucial month for the enemy.

BOMBAY CORPORATION,

MORE MONEY FOR BANDS REFUSED.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST POLICY CONDEMNED.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

On the motion of Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, the following letters from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwalla, solicitors, were forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal with a request to report to the Corporation the steps taken by him:—

Under instructions from our clients Mr. Darabshaw Sorabji Sethna and Mrs. Jerbai Darabshaw Sethna we have the honour to address you as follows:—

On the morning of the 22nd instant our clients' daughter Homai was killed by a municipal water cart owing to the gross negligence of the driver. We are informed that the accident happened owing to the cart running backwards down the slope on one side of the road. The driver of the cart was a lad of about 15 years of age and was incompetent to drive the cart and unable to control and manage the bullocks which were unfit for the purpose for which they were employed. He left the cart and ran away after causing serious injuries to our clients' daughter who died within a short time of the injuries received by her. Under the circumstances we are instructed to request you to pay to our clients Rs. 10,000 for damages suffered by them by the death of their daughter under the aforesaid circumstances within a week from the date hereof and to give you notice that in default of payment our clients will be compelled to proceed further in the matter.

With reference to our letter to you of the 25th instant addressed to you on behalf of our clients Mr. Darabshaw Sorabji Sethna and Mrs. Jerbai Darabshaw Sethna, we are instructed to place on record that the slope on the road (Khetwadi Back Road) where our clients' daughter was killed by a municipal water cart on the 22nd instant is being repaired to-day. We have also the honour to add that the writer personally went this afternoon and saw that the slope was being filled up and repaired by the municipal authorities.

In course of the discussion, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said that this was a sad case and he hoped the Commissioner would consider it sympathetically. He did not wish to say anything on the merits as the matter was pending in a court of law,

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

The Corporation then resumed the debate of Mr. Baptista's proposition to extend the municipal franchise to those tenants paying a rent of not less than Rs. 30 per month together with Mr. Navalkar's amendment to refer the question to the Election Committee with instructions to submit an early Report.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia, continuing his speech, said that under the English Act, the occupiers were the real tax-payers and were therefore entitled to vote. He concluded by saying that unless the house-owners were relieved of some portion of the burden of taxation, they could not give the franchise to the occupiers.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati supported the original proposition. He said that under the Act even the occupiers were responsible to pay the taxes in case of default by the house-owner, and therefore Dr. Sukhia's objection went away. The Corporation owed a duty to all the citizens, and Mr. Baptista's proposal was very reasonable. As a matter of fact the rent paid by the occupier included property-taxes.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the only conclusion that could be drawn from the debate was that the subject required to be thrashed out by a Committee, who might be asked to expedite their Report. He confessed his sympathy was with the tenants, but there were serious difficulties in the practical application of the principle to the present circumstances.

Mr. Navalkar's amendment to refer the matter to a Committee was then put to the vote and carried.

TOWN-PLANNING EXHIBITION.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Government inquiring whether the Corporation had any objection to the nomination of Mr. P. R. Cadell, Dr. J. A. Turner and Mr. J. Mackison as members of the Committee for the organisation of Prof. Geddes's town-planning exhibition to be held in Bombay.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that Government be informed that the Corporation saw no objection to the nominations being made.

The proposition was carried.

The discussion on the Budget was then proceeded with.

BAND PERFORMANCES.

After formal items had been passed, the Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that the expenditure for the maintenance of public gardens be adopted at Rs. 82,300.

Mr. P. C. Sethna moved that the expenditure be increased to Rs. 87,300. In doing so, he said that the position now was quite different from what it was in October, when the Budget estimates were framed. The reduction under this particular head was by about fifty per cent. and it might have been due to the Commissioner believing, when he framed the estimates, that there would be no British regimental bands in Bombay. That was not the case now. There was always a complaint made against them,—that they provided no amusement for the public,—and this was the only sum that they were spending on any kind of amusement. The band performances were much appreciated by the Bombay public, and the fact was known to their Excellencies, who had on various occasions allowed their band for the benefit of the public.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded the amendment.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia opposed the amendment on the ground that this was not the time to fritter away their money, as many demands were likely to come forward in course of the year on their diminishing cash-balance and the lovers of bands could wait for a year.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that every week they heard such magnificent music in the Corporation Hall that they did not need any band. He did not oppose this amendment, but did wish to say that he obtained intellectual pleasure from the music of Dr. Sukhia and others on their meeting days.

The Commissioner said he objected to the amendment on principle. They were economising in every direction and there was no reason why, when good works had to stand over, they should not economise in this direction, which after all was a luxury.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, in his reply, trusted that the Corporation would pass the amendment, and this gave rise to an interesting episode which is described in our "Notes of the Day."

On the amendment being put to the vote, it was declared lost, and the original proposition was carried.

At this stage, the further consideration of Budget items was postponed and the meeting proceeded to dispose of other business on the January agenda.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST POLICY.

Dr. D. B. Master, in accordance with a previous notice of motion, moved:—

'That in view of the fact that the Corporation have repeatedly failed to induce the City Improvement Trust to undertake some very urgently needed improvements of some of the most insanitary slums, scattered over the most thickly populated areas of the city, before taking in hand any more big ambitious street schemes, the Corporation are now constrained to consider it their duty, in the interests of the long suffering public and of public health, to enter a respectful but emphatic protest against the present policy of that body to continue to widen and extend existing roads and build new and big avenues, in spite of the various representations and protests of the Corporation, the local press and the public for the improvement of the slums; and that the President be requested to communicate this resolution to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, with a request that the Trust will be good enough to reconsider their present policy, the adoption of which has done very little towards realising the expectations raised of substantially improving the health conditions of the city, notwithstanding more than 12 years' steady work and efforts in that direction and in spite of an expenditure of more than 3 crores of rupees."

In support of his proposition, Dr. Master said that he had ventured to place this subject before the Corporation with very great reluctance, because he was conscious that it would surely be resented by several members of the Trust Board. He was also conscious of the fact that it was not a light matter to pass such a resolution condemning the conduct or rather the action of a public body, which was brought into existence with the object of ameliorating the health of the city, but he had a duty to perform, and he submitted this proposition in the interests of the health of the city. The members would remember that the Trust was constituted about fifteen years ago with the avowed object of improving the slums of the city, as Government then were anxious to stamp out plague from the city as speedily as possible. But the initial blunder that Government made in the beginning was to rush the Trust Bill through the Legislative Council, and to appoint a local officer as head of the Board though he had not the slightest experience in the matter. This officer, in his zeal to improve the city most expeditiously, embarked on big and ambitious street schemes, disregarding the slums altogether. In doing so, he demolished a large number of houses without making adequate provision for housing the displaced inhabitants, and this indirectly caused congestion and overcrowding in other wards. When this state of things came to the notice of their highly respected Municipal Commissioner, the late Mr. Harvey, he brought it to the notice of the Board by a representation that arrangements should be made to provide temporary accommodation for those displaced inhabitants, and that certain slums should be improved immediately. Though more than ten years had elapsed since that representation was made, the Trust had done very little in that direction as compared with what they had done in regard to the big and ambitious street schemes.

SLUMS NEGLECTED.

When the Trust was first launched, Dr. Master said, their esteemed friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta suggested that a general survey of the whole city should be made and all the different street schemes and the slums should be comprehensively laid down and the improvement of slums should be first taken in hand, or at the most together with street schemes; but the slums, he had said, should be improved more expeditiously. That was not done by the Trust, who turned a deaf ear to that suggestion. For want of experience by the first Chairman of the Board, they had seen, a large number of houses were demolished, without adequate accommodation being provided for the people, at a prohibitive cost, and now the Trust had become miser after a most bitter experience though at the expense of the rate-payers. They now said that houses should be improved by making structural alterations to let in sufficient air and light. This was indirectly admitting that they had committed a blunder in demolishing houses at a prohibitive cost. Now, he had repeatedly heard in the Corporation one argument brought forward in favour of the street schemes, and that was that by improving the communications of the city, they would be inducing the people to migrate from the congested areas to the northern part of the island and the suburbs, and Mr. Orr had made out a case to that effect by quoting certain figures in a pamphlet he had recently issued on the density of the population. But Mr. Orr there forgot one thing, namely, that migration in the past was not due to improved communications, but to the fact that their mills had shifted to the northern part, and the mill-hand population had in consequence migrated to that part of the city. It must also be remembered, he said, that when the plague first broke out, numbers of people had migrated to the suburbs, even as far as Golvad, with the result that they returned very soon, as they found it very difficult to come down to Bombay from such a long distance. Another instance to prove that people did not wish to migrate was from his own experience. They had built chawls for poor Parsis in Tardeo and in Parel. The Tardeo chawls were always full up, while the Parel chawls remained vacant though they were more sanitary and the rents there were smaller. It was therefore futile to expect that with improved communications, people would migrate to the northern part of the island.

RULED BY OFFICIALS.

Continuing, Dr. Master said that the present constitution of the Trust was such that whatever might be the desire of the people or of the Corporation, the mandates of Government or the wishes of the Chairman of the Board were carried by the solid majority of Government officials nominated on the Board. They had always seen that in spite of the united opposition of their four representatives, and particularly of their stalwart friend, Mr. Wacha, the Chairman's wishes were carried by a solid official majority. They would see that they were helpless on the Board to carry out the great necessity, namely, the improvement of slums in preference to street schemes.

Dr. Master then referred to his previous attempts in this direction, and said that they did not know when, whether after 20, 30 or 50 years, the improvement of slums, which was the avowed object for creating the Trust, would be undertaken. In spite of their repeated attempts to induce the Trust to do so they had failed. Under the circumstances, he had no other alternative but to propose this resolution protesting against the action of the Trust. He was really very sorry to move it, because a proposition like this to be passed by the Corporation was, he thought, derogatory, but he had a duty to perform to the city and he was constrained to move this proposition. He did not doubt the honest intentions of the Chairman and other members of the Board, but those honest intentions had not brought about any good results, which was evident from the fact that their mortality was the same as before.

At this stage, the Corporation adjourned until Monday.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT AHMEDABAD.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal reading the Municipal Address.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

WOUNDED.

Major Lord Glamis, Black Watch.

Major H. S. Smith, Leicesters.

Second-Lieut. M. W. Brown, Leicesters.

Second-Lieut. D. Bannerman, Cameronians.

Captain B. Eddis, Engineers.

Captain A. W. Reid, Engineers.

Captain A. Shakespear, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. A. Harrison, Liverpools.

Lieut. H. Heyder, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. L. Mortshead, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. G. W. V. Hopley, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. H. J. Miller, East Yorks.

Captain O. Wilkinson, East Yorks.

Captain G. G. Muller, (formerly West India Regiment).

Lieut. W. Sherwell, Devonshires.

Second-Lieut. R. Wolseley, East Lancs.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER IN CAMEROONS.

Lieut. M. J. Parker, Sierra Leone Battalion.

MISSING.

Lieut. Hon. G. E. Ward, 1st Life Guards.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Major A. Morrison-Bell, M. P.

KILLED.

Lieut. Addyman, East Yorks.

Capt. G. H. Hastings, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. B. Francis, Royal Scots.

Capt. W. Burt-Marshall, Argyll and Sutherdands.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following additional casualty list is reported from British East Africa:—

SICK IN HOSPITAL.

Captain Cooper, 121st Pioneers (attached 61st Pioneers).

The following are officers' names in the sixty-seventh casualty list from France and Belgium:—

SICK IN HOSPITAL.

Ressaldar Habibul Rahman Khan, 2nd Lancers.

Ressaldar Kanyaiya Singh, 38th Horse.

Jemadar Dewa Singh, 57th Rifles.

Subadar Lit Bahadur Gurung, 2/2 Gurkhas.

INVALIDED TO INDIA.

Jemadar Moti Ram, 4th Cavalry.

Jemadar Rai Singh, 37th Dogras.

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Ressaldar Todar Singh, 30th Lancers.

Jemadar Lal Singh, 41st Dogras.

Subadar Ram Singh, 57th Rifles.

Jemadar Saiyid Razam, 40th Rifles.

Jemadar Malik Sarfaraz Khan, 12th Rifles.

Subadar Dul Bahadur Rana, 2/2nd Gurkhas.

SASSOON REFORMATORY.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT MATUNGA.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided on Wednesday at the distribution of prizes to the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga, the distribution of prizes being made by Mrs. Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were received by Col. Lloyd Jones, the chairman and other members of the committee. In company with the members and the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani who attended the function, Mr. Hill inspected the workshop. The pupils then went through a programme of drill.

A brief account of the origin and work of the institution, which was started in 1843, was given by Col. Lloyd Jones, the Chairman of the Managing Committee. The institution, according to Col. Lloyd Jones, has the care, discipline and education of juvenile criminals, many of whom might, without its influence, grow up to be a danger to society. The boys are well housed and well fed, educated and taught some useful trades such as carpentry, blacksmith's work, turning in wood, brass and iron, spinning, weaving and such other arts likely to be of use to them in after life and to befit them as useful citizens. The Reformatory was visited last year by H. E. the Governor, who has left a record of the favourable impression it made on his Excellency and who congratulated the management "on the admirable working of a most useful institution." Gardening has recently been included among the occupations taught to the boys and in this connection the announcement was made at the close of the proceedings that Mrs. Hill had offered two prizes for gardening. The Managing Committee, in concluding their report, expressed the hope that funds would be subscribed by the philanthropic public towards the establishment of permanent residential quarters for the staff of the institution, the lack of which was seriously felt.

The prizes having been given away by Mrs. Hill, the Hon. Mr. Hill then addressed a few words to the gathering, congratulating all concerned in the institution on the progress made by it and on its satisfactory working. Mr. Hill said that this was his second visit to the institution in its new surroundings and to any one who remembered the packed situation and lack of space on which its work was carried on, before the removal, the change must give every cause for gratification. It was not of course merely because of its physical restrictions that the old site was unsuitable. They were gradually coming to realize that in the case of offences committed by the young we should devise all measures as curative rather than punitive, and as aiming at converting the inmates here into good citizens rather than a punishment for crime. The Government proposed to expand the reformatory system in this Presidency by establishing a Borstal Jail for the young at Dharwar, and when that is in being, they would, with this institution and with the one at Yeravda, have accommodation enough to deal with the great majority of juvenile offenders on a civilized plan.

Turning to the question of proper age for the discharge of juvenile criminals, Mr. Hill stated that to him personally the proposal to remove boys when they reach the age of 17 seemed, if it proved workable, a most desirable reform. Referring to the arrangements for the religious instruction of the boys, Mr. Hill suggested that the arrangements may be made a little more systematic. Mr. Hill finally appealed to the generosity of the public to help in the maintenance of the Reformatory and thanked, on behalf of Government, all those gentlemen who had so kindly undertaken to serve on the committee of this institution and who had done so much good work at considerable sacrifice of personal leisure.

On the motion of Mr. N. V. Mandlik, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Hill. The proceedings concluded with three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

SADERGHAT SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Mr. Wares, Joint Magistrate of Chittagong, has committed Aditya Nath Dutt, accused in the Sadarghat political shooting case, to the Court of Sessions on the charge of murder. It was alleged that the accused shot dead one Satyendra Nath Sen, the person aimed at being Nogendra Nath Sen, a police informer. Mr. Twidell, Sessions Judge of Chittagong, will try the case on the 15th instant.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY.

Money was turned away from the Gaiety Theatre last night—a striking testimony to the popularity which Lew Marks, May Sherrard and Gertie Brooks have attained in the week they have been performing here. The house was full before the advertised opening time, and late comers could not get seats nor even standing room in the better parts of the theatre.

Merry and bright is evidently the motto of those responsible for the Gaiety Theatre programmes just now—and they contrive to live up to that motto. Last night the audience started laughing at the first picture, and they continued laughing right until the final curtain fell.

Lew Marks is a host in himself. He sang one of Sam Mayo's "immobile" songs to begin with, and followed this up with Mark Sheridan's "Here we are again"—a song which goes with a tremendous swing, and has a chorus that fairly delighted the soldiers and sailors present.

Attired in a hobble skirt, May Sherrard sang a couple of songs and danced the "horrible 'obble" dance in her own inimitable style. The audience simply shrieked with laughter at the dance, and an encore was demanded; in response to which the lady sang the "Algernon" song, which one has heard hummed all over Bombay this last week. Gertie Brooks was glad, but laboured under the disadvantage of having to sing songs not known to the audience, with choruses that did not quite "go".

The revue "Kuchpurwanipuri" was what the Press agent would call a scream. Much of it was old, but it was laughable old-stuff, and everybody seemed to enjoy it. A bit of business that went down well was the skit on the recent decision of a local Magistrate holding that the hirer of a taxi cab had the right to "cut" the driver for negligent driving. Lew Marks, as the "fare," fined his driver for all sort of things—a rupee for being married, and four annas per child for having four children may be taken as samples—and finally showed that the driver owed him fourteen annas! It was an exceedingly cleverly worked "take-off." Another good thing in the revue was the song "Who Killed Bill Kaiser."

There are some very interesting war pictures, as capital drama, and other films, and all told the programme is one that is very well worth seeing. To-night there will be two performances—at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Miss Grace Palotta and Mr. Edward Nable, originally came to the Excelsior Theatre on a week's visit but are now staying into a third week, which is definitely their last. The new musical farce that is being presented is entitled "Bertie's Birthday." The humour in this farce of Mr. Nable's is rather broader than its predecessors, which should guarantee that the laughter lotion will be very freely applied, and as usual several very attractive musical numbers will be presented. In "La Petite Parisienne" Miss Palotta will take us back to her Gaiety days, when she originated this piquant little song the best of an extensive repertoire. It is a song which never fails to capture an audience, and judging by Miss Palotta's previous successes, Bombay will be no exception to the rule. There are two other songs—"My Dreamland Maid" and "Chrysanthemum."

A film programme includes some charming Kinemacolour views taken of the Belgian coast (they include scene at gay Ostend before the spoliation of this famous resort by the Huns) and of the Belgian Army on manoeuvres in peace time. There are other films of more strictly topical war interest, and an amusing two-part comedy, just a little chic, showing what disastrous results a harmless little deception can have, completes the programme.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

Col. Marwood Tucker, commanding the 4th Devonshire Regiment has proceeded to Madras to inspect the companies of the Devonshire Regiment.

GOVERNOR AT AHMEDABAD.

ROUND OF VISITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

Lord and Lady Willingdon to-day visited the Anmedabad Woolen Factory where they spent nearly half an hour inspecting the various designs of carpets that were being made. Her Excellency purchased a few carpets.

Then they motored to the oil mills of the Hindustan Oil Mills Co., situated at Baroda Road. This mill has the reputation of being the only one of its kind in India having installed the latest machinery for extracting and refining oils. The mill was started through the enterprise of Mr Yeswant Ganesh Pandit who has had considerable experience of organisation had working of seed crushing factories in the United States and was till recently engaged as an oil expert by the Government of Bombay, to institute a survey of the oil pressing industry of the presidency including Sind.

His Excellency who was accompanied by the staff was welcomed at the mills by Mr. Y. G. Pandit and other directors and agents of the company. His Excellency saw two expellers at work and was explained the entire process from the time the seed was pounded in roller mill to the time the cake was formed and oil was extracted and turned into salad oil. His Excellency tasted the salad oil and expressed great satisfaction at the purity of the product. He was then conducted to the upper floor of the building where the seed was cleaned and trash removed. He was shown round the entire premises and then taken to the newly built offices of the company. There his Excellency saw different samples of oil cake and seed and wrote as follows in the Visitors' Book:—"I visited the oil mills of the Hindustan Oil Mills Company to-day and was glad to find Mr. Pandit as the managing director. His experience and knowledge will, I hope, make a great success and give a useful example to what I think should be a most profitable Swadeshi enterprise." In honour of his Excellency's visit Mr. Pandit announced the Mill's contribution of 200 maunds of til oil cakes towards the war as food for the cattle and horses.

Their Excellencies visited the Mussalman tombs Sarkhez and had tea there and left Ahmedabad for Godhra by special train at 7 p.m.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OP WAR-FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

Under the patronage of Lady Willingdon, an amateur performance in Gujerati organised by the Gujarat Ladies' Club was given last night in aid of the War Fund. It was a financial success, over Rs. 2,000 having been collected. Among those who took part on the stage were many ladies of leading Hindu and Parsi families. Scenes from well-known Hindu and Persian plays were staged in addition to farces, interesting songs and instrumental music.

DELHI BOMB EXPLOSION.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS SHOWS NO HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

Last evening at quarter to eight a bomb was thrown in the compound of the Delhi Club, near the Ludlow Castle road entrance. The majority of the members who had been in the club during the evening had left but there were still a few motor cars in the drive. The missile was apparently thrown from the grass plot on the left towards a motor car believed to be a "Humber." It struck the wire rail at the edge of the grass and fell on the ground where it burst into a blaze and a few seconds later exploded with a very loud report which could be heard at a considerable distance. The thrower could not be recognised in darkness and escaped. No one had been injured. Upon analysis the bomb was found to contain gun-powder only without any high explosive. The impression of an eyewitness is that it was not of a very dangerous nature though the explosion was loud.

LATER.

Further particulars show that the bomb outrage took place inside the club compound and the missile was thrown from a flower bed and hit the railings. It blazed for a short while before the explosion took place. Nobody was hurt in spite of the central character of the locality. The culprits managed to escape. The approximate time of the occurrence is ten minutes to eight when the members generally leave the Club for their homes. Nearest to the scene of the outrage is the cab-stand near Ludlow Castle Road and the cabmen were stunned by the terrific noise. The gate of the club has been closed and police enquiry is proceeding.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOMB.

Reports of eyewitnesses state that a motor car belonging to Mr. Rouse, Superintendent, Temporary Works, had left the compound before the bomb exploded. It was thrown some ten yards from the central doorway of the club, Members just leaving and those in the club house hastened to the spot where they found a tin frame work roughly six inches in breadth and height and ten inches in length with a handle. There was a heap of string and waste smouldering and a quantity of cotton wool was scattered over the grass plot and the carriage drive, together with pieces of paper some of it containing vernacular writing. The impression of the eyewitnesses was that the bomb was not of a dangerous character.

The analysis of the bomb remnants shows that the explosive was ordinary gunpowder and not any high explosives. A terrific noise was heard over the Civil Lines at 8, and the outrage synchronises with the publication of the judgment of the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

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THE TANGO IN PARIS

FOLLY TURNED SERIOUS.

A year ago Paris was dancing the tango as if her very life depended on it, and dressing to suit the dance, writes the Fashion correspondent of "The Times." The tango had permeated all classes and was the one great occupation of society. The maid-servant, the shop assistant, and the artist's model danced at the Bal Bullier, the *mannequin* at Magic City, the professional and the cosmopolitan at Sans Souci and other public places, the travelling American at the hotels, and the society woman at every private ball in her own particular set, and even out of it. It was an obsession. It made the most extraordinary ravages among the *petite bourgeoisie* and it robbed every woman who danced it of her grace and dignity. It caused the most absurd fashions in dress to grow up around it, and it gave its name to every eccentricity. Then came the war, and the tango is as if it had never been.

It has completely vanished; and all the queer fashions which came with it have picked up their skirts, what there was of them, and have scuttled away into the obscurity of forgotten follies. In the place of tangos and tight skirts we have hospital nursing and the Red Cross uniform. Both the occupation and the costume are as popular as the tango and the tight skirt once were; and no one will deny that they are more sympathetic and becoming. The maid-servant, the shop assistant, the actress, and the society woman have all adopted the new fahions, and each of them endows the uniform with something of her own personality. Corney Grain would have said of the Red Cross veil as he did of the Saint Bartholomew's cap, "I had no idea that out of one cap (or veil) so many could be made." It is really very interesting to see how variously the Red Cross uniform can be worn, and it suggests that the woman "maketh the habit" rather than the other way round. In comparing the way different women wear the present uniform it must be owned that in France the lady of high degree wears it better than any other. The maid-servant manages to look like a rather untidy housemaid, the *bourgeoise* suggests a superior cook, and the actress insists upon a touch of the footlights: only the gentlewoman is satisfied to let severity have its way, aided by carefully-dressed hair and very expensive shoes and stockings. I know several women who get up at 5.30 every morning so that they may be on duty at 8, and can thus have two hours in which to dress. They neglect none of those daily habits which give that well-turned out look to them, no matter whether they put on a nurse's uniform or a tea-gown.

That their work is any better done than that of the women who are less well turned out I will not say; probably it is sometimes good and sometimes bad like most things and most people; only in their dress do we find perfection, and, as far as it goes, we may admire it. Out of doors the Red Cross uniform is not worn, and once away from the hospital the nurse melts into the ordinary woman.

An old saw with a modern instance may be applied to the tango, for I heard a French-woman say this week that if it had not been for the hardening of her muscles last season when she was dancing the tango for hours and hours every day, she would certainly never have been able to stand the rigour of hospital nursing for so many weeks on end. If this be true, the tango had its use.

"SELF-POSSESSED" AMERICA.

President Wilson, delivered an interesting speech at Indianopolis on the United States' position in regard to the war, in the course of which he remarked characteristically: "The time may come when the American people will be called upon to judge whether I know what I am talking about." The speech generally is regarded as something in the nature of a bid for re-election.

"What a future it is," said the President. "Look abroad upon the troubled world. Only America is at peace, among all the Great Powers. Only America is saving her power for her own people. Only America is using her great character, her great strength, and her great interest, for peace and prosperity.

"Do you not think it likely that the world will at some time turn to America and say 'You were right and we were wrong; you kept your heads, we lost ours; now in your self-possession, coolness, and strength may we not turn to you for counsel and assistance?'

"May we not look forward to the time when we shall be called blessed among the nations, and the servants of mankind?"

THE SULTAN OF EGYPT AND THE ARMENIANS.

No act of the new Sultan has been more graceful or thoughtful, writes a correspondent to the "Westminster Gazette," than the well-merited appointment of Araki Bey, an Armenian to be private secretary to his Highness. The Bey is a grandson of the late Nubar Pasha, Premier of Egypt, who, in spite of many tussels with Lord Cromer, was a genuine admirer of the high character of the great Pro-Consul, and a devoted believer in the efficacy of British rule in the land of the Pharaohs. Arakel Bey is an accomplished scholar and linguist, and has always taken a warm interest in Armenian refugees from Turkish persecution.

A meeting of citizens in the largest of the public halls in Karachi passed a resolution, protesting indignantly against the proposed appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, and telegraphed copies of the resolution to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, as well as to the Commissioner in Sind.

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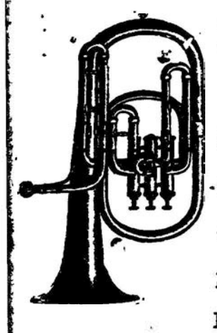

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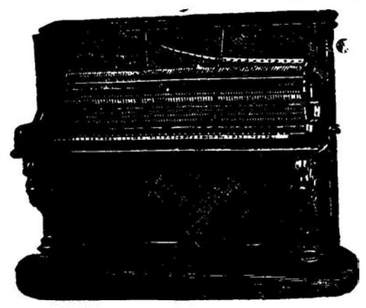

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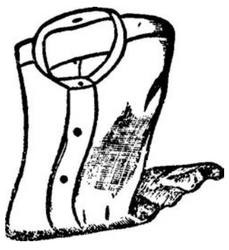

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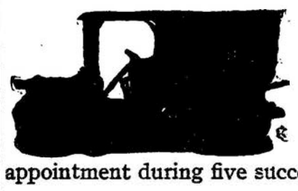

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